Bombay Gazette.

PUBLISHED THRICE A WEEK, ON EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, AND FRIDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 13 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—52 RUPEES PER ANNUM:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, 48 RUPEES PER ANNUM.

"Nothing extenuate, nor set down aught in Malice."

Vol. LI. FRIDAY, APRIL 10, 1840. No. 3,146.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The "LANCASTER," 756 Tons, JONATHAN JEFFERSON, Commander, has superior accommodations for Passengers, and carries a Surgeon—Will sail on the 11th Instant. For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. HIGGINSON AND CARDWELL.—Meadow Street, 10th April 1840.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—The fine Ship "MAGISTRATE," 518 Tons, A. P. ALLEN, H. C. S. Commander, has good accommodations for Passengers, carries a Surgeon, and will have quick dispatch. For particulars enquire at the Office of Messrs. H. F. OWEN & Co. or to the Captain on board.—Bombay, 10th April 1840.

FOR CALCUTTA, touching on the Malabar Coast.—The fast sailing Ship "SULTANA," 600 Tons, J. PAGE, Commander, will sail with quick dispatch. For Freight apply to MEETA SIAH, or Passage to EDULJEE FRAMJEE, Bombay Green.

FOR PASSAGE to CALCUTTA. The "RECOVERY," 500 Tons, Captain JOHNSON, will sail on Monday the 13th instant. Apply at the Office of Messrs. W. NICOL AND Co.

Bombay, 10th April 1840.

ADVERTISEMENT.

THE PROVISIONAL COMMITTEE of the BANK of BOMBAY beg to intimate to such of the Shareholders as have not yet received back their deposits of 3 per Cent and 2½ per Cent. thereon, that the same will be repaid to them on application at the Office of Messrs. DIROM, CARTER AND Co. on or after the 15th Instant.

For the Provisional Committee.

F. M. DAVIDSON,
Chairman of Sub-Committee.

Bombay, 9th April 1840.

NOTICE to Consignees of Goods per "*Lady Feversham*," DIROM, CARTER AND Co. Agents for the *Lady Feversham*, request that all parties having goods on board will authorize their Agents to sign the General average Bond, and to state the value of their property, in order that an adjustment of the general average claim may be made. No Goods will be delivered until this is complied with and an order, signed by the agents, obtained.

TO PARENTS AND GUARDIANS.

MR. JAY, (Principal Assistant for the last 3 years to Mr. MAINWARING), begs to announce that having completed his engagement with that Gentleman, he intends to open a School in the Fort on the 15th Instant, at the house in Meadow Street opposite to the late Dr. GAMA'S, and trusts from his long experience in the education of youth, both here and in England, he will meet with the support his continued exertions may deserve.—Full particulars may be had on application to Mr. J. at Mr. MAINWARING'S School, Church Lane, Fort.

Bombay, 10th April 1840.

ON SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned, in cases of 6 and 3 dozen.

Port Wine, at per dozen,		Rs.	13
Bucellas,	do.	„	9
Claret St. Julien,	do.	„	15
Do. Lafitte,	do.	„	20
Burgundy, Red,	do.	„	15
Hermitage,	do.	„	15
Haut Pregnac,	do.	„	13
Hock,	do.	„	24

GEORGE S. KING.

FOR SALE, at the Gazette Office;

Respondentia Bonds, each	Rs.	1
Ship's Articles	„	1
Policies of Insurance	„	1
Bills of Exchange, per set	Ans.	8
Interest Bonds	„	8
Bills of Lading	„	8
Powers of Attorney, each	„	8

☞ All orders for Letter-Press, and Copper-Plate Printing, will be punctually attended.—Bombay, 10th April 1840.

SALE BY AUCTION.

TO-MORROW, the 11th Instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will submit to Public Auction at their Rooms at the usual hour, an Invoice of Hardware, consisting of Sets of Table Cutlery, fine Steel Razors, Penknives, Cards of Scissors and Spear Point, Sailor's Knives, Iron Tinned Spoons, hand Saws, Horse Shoes, Rasp Files, Joiners Screws of all sizes, Padlocks, Fish Hooks, &c. Together with the remains of an Invoice of Piece Goods, comprising real Damask Table Napkins, Long Cloths, Shawl Dresses, Gown Pieces, Satin Jeans, Camlets, Canvas, White and coloured Ball Cottons, &c. Likewise a quantity of best Office Quills, Copying Marking Ink, Children's Toys, Windsor Soap, &c. &c.

AT ONE P. M.

Any Carriages or Cattle offering.
No. 5, Forbes' Street, 10th April 1840.

FOR SALE.—At a Godown opposite to the Portuguese Chapel in Meadow Street, a first rate Billiard Table complete with Cues, Rack, Marking, Table Rules, &c. &c., Also a quantity of very superior Champagne, Volney of 1827, & Pomar of 1825, imported by Mr. BONNY in the Ship *Sir Edward Paget*.—Bombay, 10th April 1840.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE.—At this Office, THE CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY for the present year, with the ARMY, CIVIL, AND INDIAN NAVY LISTS, EUROPEAN INHABITANTS, corrected to the latest possible date, and the list of H. H. the NIZAM'S ARMY,—It likewise contains regulations relating to the three services and to the Mercantile Community, with a variety of useful Tables and other matter, printed on English Paper in new Types. As only a limited number of copies is struck off, gentlemen desirous of having the CALENDAR and DIRECTORY are requested to make early applications. MARRYOTT'S CODE OF SIGNALS of the latest Edition now in the Press, will form a seperate Book, and delivered to Subscribers in a few days.

Bombay Gazette Office, 10th April 1840.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1840.

No. 30. of 1840.—Commodore G. B. Brucks, is allowed to proceed to the Mahableshwar Hills, and to be absent from his duty for one month.

Bombay Castle, 4th April 1840.

No. 31 of 1840.—Mr. Midshipman William Balfour, is allowed to proceed to the Red Sea, or Persian Gulf, and to be absent for a period of six months on sick certificate.

No. 32 of 1840.—Apprentice B. Adams, is promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy for employment in the "Mootnee" Steamer.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1840.

No. 33 of 1840.—First Assistant C. Godfrey, is promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy.

First Assistant Bromley, is also placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

By *order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTIFICATION.

With reference to the Notification issued from this Department under date the 13th ultimo, the attention of the public is particularly called to the circumstance, that an earlier date than is usual, (viz. the 23rd of May) has been fixed on, for the despatch of the Steamer with the Mail for June next.

By *order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.*
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

NOTICE

Is hereby given, that it is the intention of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council, to despatch a Steamer from Bombay, with a Mail for Suez, on Thursday the 30th of April next.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lt. Col. Secy. to Govt.

Bombay Castle, 18th March 1840.

Civil Appointments, &c.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT.

REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1840.

Mr. R. Keays, first assistant to the collector of Kaira, is allowed leave of absence to proceed to Bombay and Mahableshwur, for a period of two months, from the 15th instant, on private affairs, under the provisions of sect. XI of chap. II of the new absentee regulations.

Captain J. B. Bellasis, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey in the Deckan, is allowed leave of absence, from the 16th February to the 31st ultimo, to proceed to the presidency, for the benefit of his health.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1840.

Mr. A. Elphinston, collector of Ratnageree, is allowed to proceed into the districts, on deputation from the 12th ultimo.

Lieut. H. J. Pelly, assistant to the superintendent of the revenue survey, is allowed an extension, for 5 days, of the leave of absence granted to him on the 27th ultimo.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1840.

Mr. J. D. Inverarity, acting first assistant to the collector of Ahmednuggur, is allowed leave of absence for 15 days from the 15th instant, under section XI of the absentee rules, to proceed to the presidency, on private affairs.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1840.

Mr. Assistant Surgeon Winchester, assumed charge of the medical duties of the political agency in Lower Scinde, on the 14th ultimo.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
L. R. REID, *Chief Secy.*

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1840.

The Reverend S. F. Pemberton, A. M. Chaplain of Deesa, has been allowed leave of absence, from the Lord Bishop of Bombay, to visit Aboo, on sick certificate, from the 23rd ultimo to the 23rd proximo, under the provisions of sect. XXV, of the absentee rules of the 29th January last.

W. Arbuckle Esquire, to be civil surgeon at Dharwar, in succession to P. Gray Esquire, proceeded to Europe.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1840.

Mr. C. Sims, joint judge and session judge at Poona, is allowed leave of absence for one month, under section XI. of the absentee regulation, to visit the Mahableshwur Hills, on private affairs.

Mr. R. Mills, acting judge and session judge of Poona, and agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, having returned to his station on the 4th instant, the unexpired portion of the leave of absence granted to him on the 26th of February last, is allowed him from the 1st proximo, under the provision of the absentee regulation, on private affairs.

By order of the Hon'ble the Governor in Council.
W. R. MORRIS, *Secy. to Govt.*

GENERAL ORDERS.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle, 2nd April 1840.

No. 231 of 1840.—A Regimental order by Major Everest, Commanding Her Majesty's 6th Foot, under date 11th ultimo, appointing Lieutenant Fraser, Adjutant, Lieutenant Sullivan, Quarter Master, and Assistant Surgeon Jackson, to the medical charge of the portion of the Regiment about to be detached from Head Quarters under the command of Captain (Brevet Major) Murphy, is confirmed.

Bombay Castle, 3rd April 1840.

No 232 of 1840.—Leave of absence from the 2nd of April to the 30th of May next, is granted to T. P. Weekes Esquire 1st Member of the Medical Board, to proceed to Mahableshwar on private affairs.

Bombay Caste, 4th April 1840.

No. 233 of 1840.—Captain H. N. Corsellis, Pay Master Poona Division of the Army, assumed charge of his Office at Poona, from Captain N. Woodburn, on the 24th ultimo.

No. 234 of 1840.—Lieutenant W. E. Macleod, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, is allowed leave of absence from the 1st April to the 15th of August next, to proceed to Allahabad on private affairs.

No. 235 of 1840.—The unexpired portion of the extension of leave to the Neilgherries, granted to Assistant Surgeon W. Leggett, in G. O, of the 12th February, is cancelled from the 20th ultimo, the date of his return to the Presidency.

No. 236 of 1840.—The leave to the Neilgherries granted to Captain R. A. Bayly of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, for the benefit of his health, under date the 1st April 1839, is extended until the 31st December next, on the same account.

No. 237 of 1840.—Apprentices A. Pollard, and N. Whitcomb, are promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary, and Apprentices C. Bromley and W. Hodges to the rank of 1st Hospital Assistant to be employed on general duty, according as the exigencies of the service may require.

No. 238 of 1840.—Captain Carthew, of the 21st Regiment Madras Native Infantry, is appointed Acting Commissariat Agent at Ahmednugger from the date of the decease of the late Brevet Captain Cleather until he is relieved.

No. 239 of 1840.—The following appointment is made:—

Lieutenant C. D. Delamotte, of the 1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, to be Aid-de-Camp to Major General P. Delamotte, C. B. appointed to the Divisional Staff of the Army. Date of appointment, 12th March 1840.

No. 240 of 1840.—Captain Blood, of the Horse Artillery, is permitted to act for Captain Sinclair, Commissary of Ordnance Poona Division of the Army, on the responsibility of the latter Officer during his absence from his station on leave.

No. 241 of 1840.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant Sir F. Ford, Bart, of the 20th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Paymaster to that Regiment, on the departure of Lieutenant Keily, until further orders.

No. 242 of 1840.—The following Native promotions are made:—

1st Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry.

Color Havildar Ram Sing to be Jemedar, vice Oojugur Sing deceased.—*Date of Rank. 25th Janv.* 1840.

6th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jamedar Muckrer Sing to be Subedar, and Havildar Bahadoor Sing to be Jemedar, in succession to Subedar Sadoo Sing deceased.—*Date of Rank, 6th March* 1840.

No. 243 of 1840.—Gunner W. Thompson, 2nd Troop Horse Brigade, is pleased under the Military Board, for employment as Barrack Serjeant at Deesa.

No. 244 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:—

An order by the Commander in Chief, dated Candahar the 23rd May 1839, appointing Lieutenant G. C. Kemball, of the 1st Regiment Light Cavalry, Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment.

A Regimental order by Major Cracklow, dated Sukker the 12th March 1839, appointing Lieutenant R. Lewis, of the 22nd Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master to that Regiment during the absence of Lieutenant and Quarter Master H. Boye on duty at Sukker.

No. 245 of 1840.—Lieutenant and Brevet Captain G. N. Prior, of the 21st Regiment Native Infantry, is confirmed in the appointment of Adjutant to the Native Veteran Battalion from the 14th February last vice Hogg.

No. 246 of 1840.—Major Lester, Secretary to the Military Board, is permitted to visit the Mahableshwar Hills, with leave from the 2nd May until the 2nd June next.

No. 247 of 1840.—The following temporary arrangement is confirmed:—

Lieutenant D. D. Chadwick of the 8th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Quarter Master and Interpreter to that Regiment, during the absence of Lieutenant Cograve on sick certificate to Mahableshwur.

No. 248 of 1840.—The undermentioned Officers are appointed Members of a Committee, for the performance of a duty in respect to which they will receive instructions from the Military Board.

The Acting Agent for Gun Powder.

The Junior Deputy Commissary of Ordnance.

No. 249 of 1840.—Apprentice B. Adams, is promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary, and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy, for employment in the "Mootnee" Steamer.

Bombay Castle, 7th April 1840.

No 250 of 1840.—An arrangement, by which Captain Teasdale, of the 25th Regiment Native Infantry, is to continue in charge of the Office of the Assistant Commissary General Poona Division of the Army, during the certified indisposition of Captain Whichello, is confirmed.

No. 251 of 1840.—In consideration of the unvaried excellent conduct of Mr. Sub-Conductor Thomas Dunn, during the late Campaign in Affghanistan, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased in under the sanction of the Government of India, as a special case, to promote him to the rank of Conductor in the Engineer Corps.

No. 252 of 1840.—First Assistant C. Godfrey, is promoted to the rank of Acting Assistant Apothecary and placed at the disposal of the Superintendent Indian Navy.

First Assistant Bromley, is also placed at the disposal of the Superintendent of the Indian Navy.

Bombay Castle, 8th April 1840.

No. 253 of 1840.—An extension of leave until the 30th of April next, is granted to Captain S. Sinclair, Commissary of Ordnance Poona Division of the Army, to remain at the Presidency, on urgent private affairs.

No. 254 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed.

An order by the Commander in Chief dated Larkana the 10th March 1839, removing Assistant Surgeon Chatterton at his own request, from the medical charge of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry, to the medical charge of the Poona Auxiliary Horse, and Assistant Surgeon Rooke, to take charge of the Staff and Detail at Head Quarters, during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Don on duty at Bukkur.

An order by Major General T. Willshire, C. B. dated Gundava the 23rd March 1839, appointing Surgeon Pinhey to afford medical aid to the Staff and Details during the absence of Assistant Surgeon Rooke.

No. 255 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Regimental order by Major F. T. Farrell, dated Deesa the 8th instant, appointing Lieutenant H. P. H. Hockin of the 6th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Adjutant to that Regiment during the period Brevet Captain Farquhar may be officiating as Brigade Major at Deesa.

No. 256 of 1840.—Lieutenant K. Jopp, of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry, is appointed Staff Officer and Persian Interpreter to the Force at Karrack, from the date of the arrival of the Head Quarters of the 16th Regiment Native Infantry at that Station.

No. 257 of 1840.—Bombardier and Lance Corporal Jeremiah Lodge of the 1st Battalion, Regiment of Artillery, is allowed his discharge from the Army, agreeably to the Provision of the G. O. of the 7th January 1837.

No. 258 of 1840.—The following order is confirmed:—

A Garrison Order by Lieutenant Colonel J. Guarnault, dated Daarwar the 29th instant, directing Assistant Surgeon Munby, M. D, to assume Medical charge of the Civil Department at that Station until further orders.

No. 259 of 1840.—The following appointment is made:—

25th Regiment Native Infantry.

Subedar Pain Sing to be Subedar Major, vice Sirdar Bahadoor Bhowany Sing pensioned. Date of appointment, 1st May 1840.

No. 260 of 1840.—The following orders are confirmed:—

A Regimental Order by Major D. Forbes, dated Kurrachee the 20th February last, directing Captain S. V. W. Hart, to act as Quarter Master to the 2nd or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, during the absence of Lieutenant and Acting Quarter Master Young.

An order by Major T. R. Billamore, dated Sukkur the 22d October 1839, appointing Captain L. Brown of the 5th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Interpreter to the 1st or Grenadier Regiment Native Infantry, proceeding on Field Service.

No. 261 of 1840.—The Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to publish for general information the following arrangement concluded with Her Majesty's Board of Ordnance by the Hon'ble the Court of Directors in the year 1832, together with the orders necessary for carrying the same into effect, which are to be strictly attended to by all parties concerned whenever occasion may arise.

Whenever Queen's Troops are placed on the Indian Establishment, the Hon'ble Court pay to Her Majesty's Government the value of the Service-

able Arms and Equipments then in the possession of the Men, excepting such as are found by the Colonels. The Arms, thus paid for, are taken to India and used by the Men, so long as they continue Serviceable, and when they become Unserviceable, they are delivered into Store and broken up, and the materials disposed of for the Company's benefit.

It is a condition of this arrangement, that upon the return from India of any of the Queen's Forces, all Arms they may bring Home with them, are to be delivered into the Company's Stores in England.

In order to ensure the fulfilment on this condition, the Military Board will issue particular instructions to the Commanding Officers of Queen's Troops about to embark for England, to deliver into the Company's possession on arrival, all Arms and Equipments they may take with them (except such as are provided by the Cololels out of their Off..reckoning assignments) an inventory of the same, being invariably furnished to the Military Board, to be laid before Government for transmission to the Hon'ble Court by the Ships on which the Soldiers return. With a view to avoid expense, the Military Board will be careful that the number of Arms &c. so taken, is restricted with the narrowest limit consistent with Military usage.

In the event of any of Her Majesty's Regiments or Detachments, being withdrawn from India for the service of other Colonies, the value of the Arms and Equipments they may take with them will be ascertained by a Committee composed, whenever practicable, of an equal number of Queen's and Company's Officers, and an account of such valuation will be immediately submitted to Government by the Military Board for the Hon'ble Court's information, in order that the amount may be recovered from the public.

No. 262 of 1840.—The Government of Fort St. George, having been pleased to sanction the adoption of arrangements under that Presidency, for the payment of Remittances made by the European Officers of Her Majesty's and the Hon'ble Company's Army in the Bombay Presidency, to their Families at the Neilgherries, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, in all case in which Officers may desire to avail themselves of this indulgence, that Quarter Masters of Corps deliver into the Pay Office, at the commencement of every month, a Remittance List similar to that now transmitted when a Remittance is made by a Sepoy. The Pay Master will then forward the Remittance List to Military Accountant at the Presidency, for transmission to the Military Accountant at Fort St. George, who will issue the necessary instructions for payment being made to the party on the Neilgherries for whom the Remittance is intended.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council.
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy. to Govt.*

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

A HINT TO COLONEL WOOD.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

DEAR SIR,—You will greatly oblige the poor Subs and their Seniors too, if you will do us the favor to ask our excellent friend Colonel and Secretary Wood, when he hopes that the Earl of Aucklands' Government will issue the order for our receiving the six months batta, which his Lordship has been pleased to promise five months ago, to the army that served above the Bolan Pass. Billy Banian is very clamorous? please to beg Colonel Wood to remind the Bombay Government, to remind the Bengal Government that those of us who have lost from ten to twenty camels each and all of us a few cool hundreds out of pocket by the Campaign, would feel grateful for the Coin being very grievously.

OUT AT ELBOWS.

Kurachi, March 20th.

PROCEEDINGS OF COURTS MARTIAL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

SIR,—A new mode of proceeding was attempted to be introduced at the General Court Martial assembled at Bombay on the 1st Instant, which deserves public notice. For, instead of the prisoner's witnesses having, as usual, been ordered to attend, it appeared that it was referred to the Court Martial to determine whether or not it was necessary that those witnesses should be summoned; and the prisoner was in consequence called upon by the Court to state why he required their attendance. But what was even stranger the Judge Advocate General represented to the Court, the prisoner's statement of the absence of his witnesses to be an application for the postponement of the trial, and not only repressed his own sentiments, but also obtained the Advocate General's opinion with respect to the grounds on which such a postponement might take place. This, however, was not the question, bnt whether a prisoner should be obliged to render on his defence without being provided with the evidence which he considered necessary for his exculpation; and yet in this case no enquiry had been made to ascertain whether the prisoner's witnesses were present at Bombay or absent previous to the meeting of the Court Martial. The arguments, therefore, of the Judge Advocate General tended to establish that an Officer might be placed on trial although his witnesses were not in attendance and that, when they were not present at the station at which the Court was held, he had no right to have them summoned, unless he satisfied the Court that their evidence was material to his defence. But hitherto it has been the invariable custom in the army that the witnesses, whose names are included in the list transmitted to the proper military authority by either the prosecutor or prisoner, are ordered to attend the Court Martial, and, if they be at a distance, the assembly of the Court is delayed until such time as they can be in attendance; and it is obvious that, according to the indefinite manner in which Military charges are generally framed, it must be impossible for a Court Martial, until it hears the prosecution, to judge whether or not the evidence required by the prisoner, if stated by him, is material to his defence. To refer, therefore, to the Court, the summoning or not summoning of the prisoner's witnesses, is evidently to impose on it a duty which it is incompetent to perform at the opening of a trial, unless both parties give a statement of their respective cases, and thus place each other in possession of the means by which it is intended to prove or disprove the charge—a mode of proceeding not only illegal, but absurd! Fortunately, however, in this case the Court Martial decided that the trial should not proceed until the witnesses required by the prisoner were in attendance; but, although it desisted from calling upon him to state the points on which he wished to examine them, it required him to make an affidavit extrajudicially before a Justice of the Peace, that their evidence was material to the defence, although affidavits have hitherto been always considered as totally inadmissible at Courts Martial. The Court Martial has thus prevented the establishment of a precedent, which would, in most cases, have rendered it quite impracticable for a prisoner to make his defence with the least chance of disproving the charge preferred against him, but as the illegality of the proposed mode of proceeding must be obvious, any farther remarks on this occurrence become unnecessary; and I have merely noticed it, as it is evident that the giving publicity to all unusual circumstances which take place at a Military trial, must be of the greatest advantage to Officers who have to act as members of Courts Martial.

I am, Sir, your obedient Servant,
Q. IN THE CORNER.

8th April 1840.

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

April 8th.—Lieut. C. Horne, 15th Hussars, from England.
do. do. Lieut. Mackintosh, 2d Grs., from Ditto.
do. do. Capt. Stuart, 42d Regt. M. N. I., from Hussingabad.
do. do. Lieut: Brabazon, Arty., from England.
do. do. Cadet Brassey, Infy., from Ditto.
do. do. Cadet F. G. Green Do., from Ditto.
do. do. Cadet J. Peyton, Do., from Ditto.
do. 9th.—Cadet D. Eicke, Do., from Ditto.
do. do. Lieut. J. Morris, Staff from Candeish.

DEPARTURES.

March 31st.—Major J. Holland, Dy. Qr. Mr. Genl, to Mahabulishwar.
April 11th.—Surgeon J. Howison, 1st Regt. B. E. I., to Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVED.—April 8th Ship Lady Feversham, George Webster, from London 18th January. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Glass, Mrs. Mackintosh, Mrs. Boye, Miss Tanner, Lieut. Sinclair H. M. 15th Hussars, Lieut. Horne, Do. Lieut. Brabazon, Bombay Artillery, Lieut. McKintosh, Bombay N. I. Lieut. Boye, Do., Cadets Eager, Brassey, Green, Eicke, and Peyton, Mr. Richard Elliott, Conductor, 3 European and 4 Native Servants.

Do. 9th. The E. I. C. Steamer Atalanta, Lieut. F. P. Webb, Com., from Suez 23d March. *Passengers.*—Lieut Col. Morgan, P. Wildrige Esq. W. R. Hawkins Esq. Capt. Baldwin, Rev. Mr. McVicar & Lady, Rev. Mr. Aitkin, Gillanders Esq. C. Johnstone, R. B. Riddell, Esq. H. Fenwick Esq. Lieut. Col. Gascoyne, W. McCullock Esq. Mr. Hector, Rev. Mr. Stackhouse, Asst. Surgeon Clarke, Capt. Morris, Qr, Mr. Serjeant Campbell, 9 Native Servants.

Do. 9th Ship Scaleby Castle, W. Morgan, Master, from China 2d and Singapore 20th February, Point de Galle 7th and Cochin 21st March. *Passenger.*—J. Maclean Esq.

SAILED.—April 7th Barque John Wm. Dare, James Shepherd, Master, to Karrack and Bussorah. *Passengers.*—Mrs. Shepherd and Child, Capt. Jackson, 10th N. I. Lieuts. Campbell and Ford I. N., Mr Graham Purser, Lieut, Vesthwaite, Mr, Patrick, Mr, Thomas Midshipman, I. N, 37 European Troops, 120 Natives Troops, 10 European Sailors, 30 followers.

Do, 9th Ship Rothschild, V, Suckett, Master, to Liverpool, *Passengers.*—Dr. Smith and Lady, Mrs. Johnston and 3 Children, Lieut. Halkett, Master Negeb, 1 European and 1 Native Servants.

VESSELS EXPECTED TO SAIL.

Vessels.	Agents.	Destination	To Sail.
A Steamer.....	Supt. I. Navy	Suez.. ..	30th April.
Buckinghamshir.	D. & M. Pestonjee.....	London ..	In April,
Lady East... ..	J. Nusserwanjee and Co...	London ..	
Ganges.....	Skinner and Co.	London ..	Dispatch.
Berkshire.....	Remington&Co.	London ..	
Hero of Malown.	Dirom. Carter and Co	Liverpool.	5th April.
Lancaster.....	Higginson and Cardwell....	Liverpool.	Dispatch.
City of Poona	Pollexfen, Milne and Co.....	Liverpool..	
M.S. Elphinstone	Skinner & Co..		
Ellora..	Skinner & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Sir W. Wallace.	Do. . ..	Singapore.	
Fort William...	J. Jeejeebhoy..		
Emerald Isle..	Gibb Miller & Co....		
Drongan..	T. Jefferies & Co.....		
Lady Rowena..	Dirom Carter and Co.. ..		
Marquis of Hastings.....	J. Jeejeebhov..	Macao.. ..	Quick desp

VESSELS EXPECTED.

Vessels.	Agents.	From.	To Sail.
*Steamer Cleopatra.... ..	Supt. Indian Navy	London..	22d Nov.
Sesostris	Supt. I. N.....	London ..	
Abel Gower..	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	in Dec.
*Inglis..	B.&A. Hormusjee.	London ..	
*Catherine....	Forbes & Co . ..	London ..	22d Nov.
*Earl Durham.	Grey & Co.....	London ..	30th Dec.
Ann.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	London ..	11th Jan.
Euphrates	.....	London ..	30th Jan.
Thetis.....	.....	London ..	25th Jan.
Tartar.....	.....	London ..	
Juverna..	.....	London ..	
Lord W. Bentinck.... ..	.....	London ..	
Justina.... ..	....	London ..	25th Jan.
Queen Victoria	.....	London ..	
Competent....	.....	Liverpool	
Caledona	.....	Liverpool	
John Knox, ..	.....	Liverpool	5th Dec.
*Medora.....	....	Liverpool	14th Nov.
*Shannon.. ..	P. Milline & Co..	Liverpool	11th Oct.
*Tinawarra.. ..	....	Liverpool	7th Dec.
*W. Sharples..	H. & Cardwell..	Liverpool	20th Dec.
Barbara.....	R. S. & Co.. ..	Liverpool	12th Dec.
Cestrian..	Edmond Bibby&C	Liverpool	18th Dec.
Majestic..	George S. King.	Liverpool	2dweek Ja
Wilson	W. Nicol & Co..	Liverpool	31st Dec
Wm. Turner..	P. Milne & Co	Liverpool	15eh Jan.
*Eleanor Lancaster.... ..	MacVicar B. Co	Liverpool	19th Nov.
Crown.....	Dirom Carter&Co	Do.. ..	28th Jan.
*Bucephalus,..	W. Nicol & Co..	Clyde.. ..	
Maria....	MacVicar B.&Co.	Do.. ..	20th Dec.
British King...	Skinner & Co. ..	Do.. ..	
Monarch.....	.....	Do.. ..	
Hindoostan ..	.....	Do.. ..	
Quinten Leech	.....	Do.. ..	
Mary Mitchelson....	Foster & Co....	Llanelly ..	30th Nov.
Queen.....	.....	Do.. ..	23d Sept.
Salacia.....	Dirom, Carter&Co	Do.. ..	
Pacquet d'Havana.. .. .	.....	Bordeaux	5th Aug.
Emilia..	T. Jefferies & Co.	Bordeaux	4th June.
Bolivar..	.....	Rio.... ..	

* Have sailed, by the latest accounts.

From Singapore.—Asia Felix.
From Columbo.—Jeane Antoinette.
From Calcutta.—Betsy, Fuzel Curreem.
From Penang.—Lady Wallace.

SHIPPING IN THE HARBOUR.

H. M. Ship Childers.

E. I. C. VESSELS.—Steamers Semiramis, Hugh Lindsay, Zenobia, Atalanta, and Iron Steamer Planet.

Ceylon Govt. Steamer Seaforth. The E. I. C. Receiving Ship Hastings; Brig Taptee Schooner Constance, and Emily, Cutter Margaret.

MERCHANT VESSELS.—Benares, Caudry, Hydroos, Futtay Rahimon, Cornwallis, Adelaide, Dadaloy, Futtay Hulbarry, Hamudy, Fort William, Lady East, Lancaster, Hydroose, Buckinghamshire, Ganges, Colonel Newall, Elora, City of Poonah, Berkshire, Hamoody, Lord Castle, Hero of Malown, Drongan, Emerald Isle, Parland, Mount Stewart Elphinstone, Mahomedee, Recovery, Magistrate, Lady Rowena, Neptune, Lord Castlereagh, Parkfield, Mary, Abbotsford, Clifton, Samed Ammy, Sultana, Dowlutpursad, Futtay Moombarruck, Canderbux Khain Moombaruck Gondolier, Kirkman Finlay, Orestes, Regular, Rangoon, and Lady Feversham.

PORTUGUESE.—Bark Marquis of Hastings, and Brig Esperanca.

FRENCH.—Barque Augustus.

ARAB.—Ship Tauze.

TIME OF HIGH WATER.

APRIL 1840.	MORN. H M.	AFT. H M
10th Friday.....	5 7	5 50
11th Saturday.....	6 35	7 22
12th Sunday.....	8 4	8 39

Latest advices Received.

From *London*..... 4TH MARCH.
" *Paris*..... 6TH Do.

DIARY OF THE WEEK.

April 10—Friday.
11—Saturday.
12—Sunday.—6th Sunday in Lent.—Palm Sunday.
13—Monday
14—Tuesday.
15—Wednesday.
16—Thursday.

THE GAZETTE.

Friday, April 10, 1840.

THE following vessels have arrived, since our last. *Lady Feversham*, Geo., Webster, Master, from London 3rd Aug. and Bahia 16th December; *Scaleby Castle*, W. Morgan, Master, from China 2nd, Singapore 20th February; Point de Galle 7th, and Cochin 21st March bringing three packets and 1,200 letters. These however add nothing to our stock of intelligence received *via* Calcutta.

THE Steamer *Atalanta* F. P. Webb, Commander, from Suez 23rd March, arrived yesterday evening about three o'clock, and the Mails were received at the General Post office at half past four.—The following is a list of the passengers.

Passengers.—Lieutenant Colonel Morgan, P. Wildridge Esq., W. R. Hawkins Esq., Capt. Baldwin, Revd. Mr. McVicar and Lady, Revd. Mr. Aitkin.—Gillanders Esq., C. Johnstone, Esq., R. B. Riddell, Esq. H. Fenwick Esq., Lieutenant Colonel Gascoyne, W. McCullock Esq., Mr. Hector, Revd. Mr. Stackhouse, from Aden, Asst. Surgeon D. Clarke, Capt. Morris, Qr. Mr. Sergeant Campell and 9 Native Servants.

The intelligence brought by this opportunity does not seem to be of a very interesting character; the Metropolis and all the great Towns in the Kingdom having gone into an excess of enthusiastic loyalty upon the occasion of the Queen's Marriage. No Military nor Naval Brevet, (contrary to the expectations of both services) had taken place. In both Houses of Parliament a vote of thanks had passed to the army of the Indus. We have also extracted an account of a very strong debate in the Court of Proprietors on the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara in which Sir Charles Forbes and Captain Cogan are the most conspicuous speakers. We will have a great deal to say upon this subject which the bustle attendant on the arrival of an overland mail precludes us from doing in our present issue.

THE arrival of the Overland Mail prevents our insertion of the favors of several correspondents, and all notice of l cal matters.

THE *Queen* Steamer has arrived at Calcutta for the use of the Bengal Government. She is 900 Tons; adapted for sailing as well as steaming, and said to be a fine vessel, but we have seen no more specific description of her. She will be dispatched to join the Chinese expedition.

WE beg to call the attention of our Military readers to the comments of our correspondent "Q. IN THE CORNER," upon the causes which have delayed Captain Duff's Court Martial.

WE are satisfied that it is only necessary to solicit Colonel Wood's attention to the appeal made through him to our excellent and highly popular Governor, by a Correspondent, signing himself "OUT AT ELBOWS," for the prompt payment of the Bonus so long promised, and which the public will be surprised to hear has not yet been issued. At all events we are happy to give this public notification of the fact, in the hope that Billy Banian and the rest of the money lending fraternity, will pay due respect to our mandate and see the necessity of forbearance.

THE China extracts in our last number were so copious that we have nought interesting to add But we cannot help congratulating our Naval and Military Friends on the aspect of affairs. The Chinese are increasing the load of obligation we owe them. They have outlawed us poor Barbarians, in fact as Jonathan says, "*Their Dauder seems pretty particularly up.*" At the same time the retreat of the gallant Mandarin from Macao seems to indicate that they combine prudence with valour on the Hudibrastic principle.

He who from Battle runs away
May live to fight another day

It is to be hoped however that no false philanthropy will intervene to prevent a due chastisement being inflicted on the brother of the Sun and Moon, and that no cobbling diplomacy will prevent him from feeling our power. Any concession will be construed into pusillanimity, and any negociation into prostration at the imperial foot. We have too long worn the peaceful garb of the Merchant, we must now put on the trappings of the Soldier or as our Shakespear says.

"In peace there's nothing, so becomes
A man as modest stillness and humility
But when the blast of war blows in our ears.
Then imitate the action of the Tiger, &c."

WE regret to learn that Cholera has been so prevalent in the Marine Lines as to render necessary the removal of the Battalion into Tents upon the Esplanade. The casualties have been ten or twelve daily, although every precautionary measure is adopted to prevent the spread of the disease. It is lamentable to observe that the filthy state of the sewers and drains in that quarter (many of which are left open) has not attracted any public notice, as all writers upon the statistics of Cholera agree in attributing to the impurity of the atmosphere a predisposing effect, which a little regard to cleanliness might obviate. If military men, who have regular medical supervision when, well, and skilful attendance in sickness, are found suffering to this degree, we fear that hundreds of poor creatures, whose means preclude them from having either of these advantages, or even wholesome food, are annually carried off under the most melancholy circumstances.

Latest European Intelligence.

THE COURT.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria was united to his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, at the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on the 10th of February. The ceremony, which was attended by all the members of the Royal Family, and a numerous assemblage of the principal nobility and gentry, was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, assisted by the Bishop of London, and her Majesty was given away by his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex. Her Majesty and Prince Albert left town for Windsor in the afternoon. Notwithstanding the unfavourable state of the weather, St. James's Park and the entire route to Windsor was one mass of anxious spectators, and her Majesty's reception throughout was, without one single exception, most enthusiastic. In the evening the metropolis was illuminated, and similar rejoicings prevailed universally throughout the United Kingdom.

Her Majesty and Prince Albert returned to Buckingham Palace on the 14th February.

Whitehall, Feb. 6.—The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Serene Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall henceforth, upon all occasions whatsoever, be styled and called "His Royal Highness," before his name and such titles as now do, or hereafter may belong to him: And to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in her Majesty's College of arms.

College of Arms, Feb. 7.—The Queen has been pleased to declare and ordain, that his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, Knight of the Most Noble Order of the Garter, shall, for the future, use bear the royal arms, differenced with a label of three points argen the centre point charged with the cross of St. George, quarterly with the arms of his illustrious house, the royal arms in the first and fourth quarters: and also to command that the said royal concession and declaration be registered in this College.

War-Office, Feb. 8.—Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint his Royal Highness Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Saxe Cobourg and Gotha, K. G., to be a Field Marshal in the army. Commission to be dated 8th of February.

Congratulatory addresses were voted to her Majesty the Queen, his Royal Highness Prince albert, and her Royal highness the Duchess of Kent, by the House of Peers and the House of Commons on the 14th February, and presented on the 18th. Similar addresses have been presented from the East India Company, and corporate and public bodies throughout the United Kingdom.

Prince Albert has been enrolled a member of the Goldsmith's Company.

Prince George of Cambridge has joined the 12th Lancers as Lieut. Colonel.

The reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha left this country on the 28th February.

His Royal Highness Prince Albert has been pleased to appoint—

Lord Robert Grosvenor, to be Groom of the Stole.

Mr. George Edward Anson, to be Treasurer.

Lord George Lennon and Viscount Borrington, to be Gentlemen of the Bedchamber.

Lieutenant-Colonel Bouvie, of the Roya[l]

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Horse Guards, Blue, and Lieutenant-Colonel Wylde, of the Royal Artillery, to be Equerries; and

General Sir George Anson, G. C. B., and Lieutenant Francis Seymour, of the 19th Regiment, to be Grooms of the Bedchamber.

Several members of Napoleon's family are at present in London. On the 17th February Prince Louis Napoleon entertained at dinner in Carlton Gardens his two uncles, Joseph Bonaparte, ex-King of Spain, and Jerome Bonaparte, ex-King of Westphalia, and his cousin, Prince Lucien Murat, son of Murat, ex-King of Naples. The other guests were several distinguished officers of the French army under Napoleon.

HER MAJESTY'S NUPTIALS.

The morning had only dawned when the flags were hoisted on the various towers of the metropolis, and when the bells of the different churches sent forth their joyous peals to usher in the auspicious day which was to unite the illustrious Queen of these realms with the young Prince of her choice.

By eight o'clock a large body of police from all the divisions of the metropolitan force were stationed along the line from Buckingham Palace to the interior of the Chapel at St. James's. Two field-trains of the Royal Artillery, from Woolwich, each consisting of four guns, also arrived, for the purpose of firing salutes as her Majesty proceeded from the Palace to St. James's. The line was kept by the Life Guards and Dragoons, and a clear space was preserved down the centre of the Mall for the passage of the *cortege*. The royal standard was hoisted upon the marble arch at nine o'clock. The rain fell in torrents, yet, notwithstanding, the assemblage increased every moment; and persons of all grades were anxiously waiting to view the procession and take a glance of the royal bride and bridegroom.

At twenty minutes before twelve the word "sharp," which is at Court the usual intimation that members of the royal family are at hand, was heard on the grand staircase, and in a few seconds his Royal Highness Prince Albert appeared to take his departure for St. James's.

In a few minutes after twelve the word of import "sharp" was again heard, and after a short lapse of time her Majesty descended the stair-case into the grand hall, accompanied by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent, the Mistress of the Robes (the Duchess of Sutherland), and one of the ladies in waiting, attended by the principal officers of the household, and the two pages of honour, who bore the Queen's beautiful white train. Orange blossoms decorated her Majesty's brow, and formed a highly becoming head-dress; indeed the whole attire formed the *beau ideal* of a royal bride's apparel.

The front gates were now thrown open, the weather still continuing fair; the Park guns announced the departure from the palace of Prince Albert; his father, the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha: his brother, Prince Ernest; and their suites. The Prince, on making his appearance with his royal relatives, was greeted by the spectators with enthusiastic cheering.

On the appearance of her Majesty the cheering was deafening, handkerchiefs waving, and energetic shouts of "Long live your Majesty's which continued without intermission until her arrival at St. James's.

The Park presented one mass of human beings. Most of the spectators wore white favours, and in spite of the unfavourable weather, and the wet and miserable state of the Park, they waited with the greatest anxiety and good-temper for the appearance of the procession.

THE CHAPEL ROYAL.

The communion table was covered with a rich profusion of gold plate, and on each side was a stool for the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Bishop of London. On the left-hand side of the altar and on the haut-pas, advancing up the aisle under the gallery, were four stools for the reception of their Royal Highnesses the Duke of Sussex and the Duke of Cambridge, the Princess Augusta, and the Duchess of Gloucester; while on the opposite side were six stools of a like description for the use of her Royal Highness the Duchess of Cambridge, the two Princesses of Cambridge, Prince George of Cambridge, Prince Ernest and the reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the parent and brother of Prince Albert. On the left side of the altar, and in front of the four stools already described, were two state chairs; that next the railing of the altar used by her Majesty, and that nearer to the aisle by her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent. On the opposite side were also two state chairs; that next the railing occupied by Prince Albert, and that nearer the aisle by the Dowager Queen Adelaide. Each of these chairs had a foot-stool, and close to the railing of the altar were two fold-stools for her Majesty and Prince Albert. The whole floor was covered with a blue and gold pattern carpet, with the Norman rose.

It was calculated that rather more than five hundred distinguished individuals were present. The galleries were divided into six compartments.

The Foreign Ambassadors and Ministers occupied the end gallery opposite the altar. Their dresses were of the most magnificent and costly description, and they all wore the decorations of various orders. The head-dresses of the ladies were most profusely studded with jewels.

The cabinet Ministers were all in attendance before eleven o'clock. They were attired in the official uniform of blue and gold.

The Knights of the Garter were decorated with the splendid insignia of that noble order.

The Archbishop of canterbury was the first of the eminent ecclesiastics who was in attendance. His Grace came as early as half past ten, and took his seat on the left hand side of the altar, where were placed stools—the other for his Grace the Archbishop of York, who soon after entered the chapel, and took his place beside him. His Grace of York, however, had none of the duty allotted to him, as the marriage ceremony was performed by the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Lord Bishop of London making the responses. The latter prelate had his place at the right hand side of the altar.

The Right Hon. James Shaw Lefevre, Speaker of the House of Commons, entered the gallery, where a seat was prepared for him, soon after eleven in his full dress robes In the same gallery were also Lord John Russell, the Marquis of Normanby, Lord Morpeth, and the Right Hon. Sir John Cam Hobhouse.

The Duke of Wellington wore his full uniform as a field marshal, and carried his baton; he wore three collars of orders, and on his breast was the Waterloo medal. His grace was the object of great interest, and was ushered to his seat, which, by the courtesy of the other dukes present, was the one nearest to the altar.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager came in state, attended by her suite, in three carriages. Her Majesty was accompanied by Prince Edward of Saxe Weimar, and was attended by the countess of Mayo and Frances Lady Clinton, Ladies in Waiting; the Honorable Miss Eden, Maid of Honour in Waiting; Earl Howe, Lord Chamberlain; Earl of Denbigh, Master of the Horse; Hon. Mr. Ashley, Vice Chamberlain and Treasurer; Rev. J. R. Wood, Chaplain to her Majesty; Sir Horace Seymour, Equerry in Waiting; and the Hon. Captain Curzon, Gentlemen Usher in Waiting.

Her Majesty's train was borne by two of her Pages of Honur.

Soon after the arrival of the Queen and Prince Albert from Buckingham Palace the procession was marshalled by Garter Principal King of Arms. in the drawing room adjoining the throne room. Its progress te the Chapel Royal commenced exactly at twenty five minutes past twelve o'clock in the following order.

PRINCE ALBERT'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant Trumpeter, J. Rivett, Esq.
Master of the Ceremonies, Sir Robert Chester, Knt.
The Bridegroom's Gentlemen of Honour
Mr. Seymour, Sir George Anson, G. C. B., and Mr. George E. Anson, Attended by C. G. Young, Esq. York Herald; and G. F. Beltz, Esq. Lancaster Herald.

Vice-Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Earl of Belfast, G. C. H.	Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Earl of Uxbridge.

PRINCE ALBERT.
of Saxe Coburg and Gotha,
Wearing the Collar, Garter, and Star of the Order of the Garter,
Supported by their Serene Highness the Reigning Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha, wearing the insignia of the Garter, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe Coburg and Gotha.
Count Kolowrath, Baron Alvensleben, and Baron De Lowenfels,

The procession passed through Queen Anne's room, the presence and guard chambers, descending the grand staircase, and through the colonnade, to the Chapel Royal.

On entering the chapel the drums and trumpets filed off without the door, and, the procession advancing, his royal highness was coaducted to the seat provided for him on the left hand of the altar. His supporters, the Duke of Saxe Coburg and Gotha and the Hereditary Prince, with the officers of their suite, occupied seats near Prince Albert. The Master of the Ceremonies and the officers of the Bridegroom stood near the person of his royal highness.

His serene highness wore a field marshal's uniform, with regal rosettes of white satin on his shoulders.

The demeanour of the prince, though evidently labouring under strong emotions, was manly and graceful in the extreme.

When his royal highness reached the haut-pas he was conducted by the Lord Chamberlain to the Queen Dowager, whose hand he respectfully but affectionately kissed. He then bowed to the Archbishop of Canterbury and the Archbishop of York respectfully, whose seats were on the right of the altar; then to the Bishop of London, who sat on the left of the altar, and took his seat. His royal highness was then observed to engage in conversation with the Queen Dowager during the interval which occurred previous to the arrival of her Majesty the Queen.

The Lord Chamberlain and Vice-Chamberlain returned to the state rooms to attend the Queen. The procession was immediately formed, and moved from the throne-room twenty-five minutes before one o'clock in the following order:—

THE QUEEN'S PROCESSION.

Drums and Trumpets.
Sergeant Trumpeter, T. L. Parker, Esq.

Pursuivants.	Pursuivants.

Charles Young, Esq., York Herald.
Pages of Honour.
Master Byng, Mr. Cowell, Mr. Wemyss.

Equerry in Waiting,	Clerk Marshal.
Lord Alfred Paget,	Hon. Col. Cavendish.
Groom in Waiting,	Lord in Waiting,
Hon. Major Keppel.	Viscount Torrington.
Comptroller of her Majesty's Household.	Treasurer of her Majesty's Household.
Right Hon. GeorgeS. Byng.	Earl of Surrey
The Master of the Buckhoun's.	The Lord Steward of her Majesty's Household,
Lord Kinnaird	The Earl of Erroll, K. T.
Norroy King of Arms.	Clarenci-ux King of Arms
Lord Privy Seal,	Lord President of the Council,
Earl of Clarendon, G. C. H.	Marquis of Landsdowne, K. G.
Two Sergeants-at-Arms.	Two Sergeants-at-Arms.

Lord High Councellor, Lord Cottenham.
Senior Gentleman Usher and Quarterly Waiter, the Hon. Heneage Legge.

Gentleman Usher.	Gentleman Usher

Garter King at Arms,
The Earl Marshal, Duke of Norfolk, K. G., carrying his gold Baton of Office.
Her Royal Highness the Princess Sophia Matilda of Gloucester.
Princess Augusta of Cambridge,
her train borne by the Hon. Miss Kerr.
Prince George of Cambridge,
wearing the Collar and Star of the Order of the Garter,
attended by Colonel Coruwall.
Her Royal Higness the Duchess of Cambridge.
leading by the hand the Princess Mary of Cambridge, and attended by Lady Augusta Somerset.
Her Royal Highness the Dutchess of Kent,
attended by Lady Fanny Howard.
(Her Royal Highness the Dutcheso of Gloucestor was prevented by indisposition from being present.)
Her Royal Highness the Princess Augusta,
attended by Lady Mary Pelham.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Cambridge,
carrying his Baton as Field Marshal, and wearing the Collars of the Order of the Garter, the Bath, and St. Michael and St. George, with the respective stars set in diamonds, attended by Baron Knesebeck.
His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex,
weariag the Stars and Collars of the Orders of the Garter, the Thistle, Colonel Wildman and the Bath, attended by

Vice Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Earl of Belfast.	The Sword of State, borne by Lord Viscount Melbourne.	Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, Earl of Uxbridge.

THE QUEEN.
wearing the Collar of the Most Noble Order of the Garter.
Her Majesty's train borne by the foliowing twelve unmarried Ladies, viz:—

Lady Adelaide Paget	Lady G. A, Gordon Lennox
Lady Sara F, C, Villiers	Lady E, A, G, D, Howard
Lady Frances E, Cowper	Lady Ida Hay
Lady Elizabeth West	Lady C. L. W, Stanhope
LadyMary A.F, Grimston	Lady H, Bouverie
Lady EleanoraC, Paget	Lady Mary C, Howard.

Groom of the Robes,
Master of the Horse Mistress of the Robes,

The Earl of Albemarle, G. C, H,	The Duchess of Sutherland

Ladies of the Bedchamber,

The Marchioness of Normanby	The Duchess of Bedford
The Countess of Charlemont	The Countess of Sandwich
The Dowager Lady Lyttleton	The Countess of Burlington
The Lady Portman	The Lady Barham.

Maids of Honour,

The Honourable Harriet Pitt	
The Hon, Amelia Murray	The Hon, Caroline Cocks
The Hon, Henrietta Anson	The Hon, Matilda Paget
TheHon, Harriet Lister	The Hon, S, M, Cavendish

Women of the Bedchamber,

Lady Harriet Clive	Viscountess Forbes
Lady Charlotte Copley	Lady Caroline Barrington
Mrs. Brand	The Hon, Mrs. Campbell
	Lady Gardiner.

Capt. of the Yeomen of the Guard, Earl of Ilchester.	Gold Stick, Lord Hill, G, C, B, & G, C, H,	Capt. of the Band of Gentlemen at Arms, Lord Foley.

The Exons of the Yeomen of the Guard.
Six Gentlemen-at-arms.
Six Yeomen of the Guard to close the procession.

On arriving at the entrance of the chapel, thes drums and trumpets filed off. The respective personcomposing the procession were conducted to the places provided for them; the princes and princesses of the blood royal to seats prepared for them on the haut-pas, and the several ladies attendant upon the Queen to the seats provided near her Majesty's person.

THE CEREMONIAL.

After her Majesty, his Royal Highness the Prince Albert, and the other royal and distinguished personages, had taken their respective places, the Archbishop of Canterbury advanced, and in a clear tone of voice commenced reading the marriage service contained in our ritual.

The ceremony was precisely that of our liturgy; the passages left open for the names, with the initials M. and N., being simply supplied with the names "Albert and Victoria." Thus, the archbishop said to the Prince, "Albert, wilt thou have this woman to bey wedded wife, to live together after God's ordinance in the holy estate of matrimony? Wilt thou love her comfort her, honour, and keep her in sickness and in health; and forsaking all other, keep thee only unto her, as long as ye both shall live?" To which his royal highness replied, in a firm tone of voice, "I will."

When the similar inquiry was addressed to her Majesty, the Queen, in accents which, though full of softness and music, were audible at the most extreme corner of the chapel, replied, "I will;" and on so doing, accompanied the expression with a glance at his royal highness which convinced all who beheld it that the heart was with her words.

When the archbishop inquired, "Who giveth this woman to be married to this man?" the Duke of Sussex advanced and presented her Majesty to his royal highness

The usual forms of trothing faith were then gone through, in a tone of voice full of clearness and expression.

Prince Albert then placed the ring on her repeating:—

With this ring Ithee wed, with my body Ith worship, and all my worldly goods I thee endow; in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen.

The remaining portions of the ceremony were then impressively read by the Archbishop of Canterbury, and the union having been concluded, the royalp ocession left the chapel, in the same form that it a rived, the only differencebeing that Prince Albert's retinue went out first without him, and that he remained behind to escort her Majesty, on the left-hand side, hand-in-hand and ungloved, out of the chapel, escorted and accompanied as she entered to Buckingham Palace where at two o'clock her Majesty gave a grand *déjeüner*.

While the service was proceeding, her Majesty was observed to look frequently at Prince Albert, who was standing at her side. In fact she scarcely ever took her eyes off him till she left the chapel.

The service having concluded, the several Members of the Royal Family who had occupied places around the Altar, returned to take up their positions in the procession. On passing her Majesty. they all paid their congratulations, and the Duke of Sussex, after shaking her by the hand in a manner which appeared to have little ceremony, but with cordiality in it, affectionately kissed her cheek. After all had passed, with the exception of the Royal Bride and Bridgeroom, her Majesty stepped hastily across to the other side of the altar, where the Queen Dowager was standing, and kissed her.

Prince Albert then took her Majesty's hand, and the Royal pair left the chapel, all the spectators standing.

THE ROYAL DEPARTURE FOR WINDSOR.

The royal couple left Buckingham Palace at four o'clock, in a carriage and four, with outriders in scarlet liveries, and escorted by a party of Light Dragoons, for Windsor Castle, whither they arrived at a quarter before seven, amidst long demonstrations of loyalty and respect.

BANQUETS.

A state banquet was given in the evening at St, James's Palace, in the grand room. In the middle of the cress table was placed her Majesty's wedding cake, decorated with four elegant flag of white satin containing the royal, arms, and the whole of the plate service was of the most beautiful and costly description. The distinguished personages present, including some of the chief nobility in London, were the Duchess of Kent, the Duke of Saxe Coburg Gotha, and Prince Ernest of Saxe Coburg Gotha, the Duke of Norfolk, the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, the Duke and Duchess of Sutherland.

Her Majesty the Queen Dowager gave a dinner at Marlborough House, at which several members of the royal family were present.

Grand dinners were also given by Lord Melbourne, Lord John Russell, Viscount Palmerston, the Marquis of Normanby, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Earl of Minto, and indeed general festivity prevailed in the metropolis.

RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Special General Court of Proprietors, summoned upon the requisition of Sir C Forbes, Bart., and eight others, was held at the India House, on the 12th Feb., for the purpose of taking into consideration the circumstances attending the dethronement of the Rajah of Sattara.

Sir C. Forbes, in proposing his resolution to the Court, said that the treatment which the Rajah had received, under the governments of Sir J. Grant and Sir J. R. Carnac, wherever it was known, and especially in India, had met with universal condemnation, for it was manifest he had fallen a victim to a foul and unnatural conspiracy, headed by his brother, who was now his worthless successor, and aided by one who had formerly been an officer in his service, but who had been disappointed at not being made his *dewanee*, or prime minister; a conspiracy trumped up by those parties and others against the Rajah, so openly and barefacedly as to be visible to all who had eyes. What proof, he would ask, was there that the Rajah had been guilty of the charge brought against him? It was now three years since some of those charges had been brought. The report of the inquiry made in 1836 had not yet transpired; but as far as the result had become known to the vakeels of the Rajah, they all concurred in stating that no proof had been given of any act which would warrant the conduct of the Bombay Government towards him; and if he had been guilty of treason against the Company, and entertained a desire to overthrow its power, would he have been allowed to remain so long in his government? One of the chief objects for the appointment of Sir J. Carnac, was, that he would be instrumental in restoring a good understanding and that gentleman had himself declared his belief that he would settle the difference in five minutes, adding, if such reports were to be listened to by residents at the courts of Indian chiefs, it would not be difficult to procure their deposition—a remark which was confirmed by the experience of many others who had been residents in India. Sir J. Carnac must have been aware of many of the charges against the Rajah before he left England, and what he would ask, had the Rajah done since to justify the severe treatment he had received?—Sir Charles next commented in severe terms upon the proclamation, dated Sattara. 5th Sept. 1836, and asked whether the Directors themselves believed this proclamation? Did they lay give credit to the charges and surmises it contained? Could they lay their hands on their hearts and declare, as if they were a jury on their oaths, that they did believe all, or even a greater part, of what was contained in that proclamation? He had always thought that Sir J. Carnac was a man of sound judgment; but certainly he was less of that opinion now than before. When he was about to obtain the appointment, it was said of him—"Let him go; he will do less harm there than here." In his opinion Sir James had shown much less judgment, there than here. Again, he would ask. what proof existed of the guilt of the Rajah? He presumed that nothing that could tend to make him appear guilty would be omitted from the proclamation, and what proof did that contain? When they saw such high-sounding words as the dangers which threatened the Government—langers of what, and from whom? Were they to proceed from a Prince whose whole dominions were not half the extent of the county of York—was this the man who was to overthrow the Government of India? After some other remarks on the absurdity of many of the charges, as, for instance, that of intriguing with the Governor of Goa in order to get some 10 or 15 ships over from Lisbon to upturn the British Government in India, the hon. baronet called the attention of the Court to a communication sent to him, on what he considered the very best authority, containing the following correct version of what took place at a conference, or conferences, between the Rajah and Sir James Carnac, during a visit paid by the latter to the former at Sattara in August 1839:—

"The Governor arrived at the residency on the evening of he 22d of August. On the next day Colonel Ovans paid a visit to his Highness, and said that the Governor was desirous of seeing him. His Highness immediately went to the residency (at 3 o'clock p. m.), and had an interview with Sir James, who was attended by the Hon. Mr. Anderson, member of Council, Mr. Secretary Willoughby, and Col. Ovans, the resident. The following is the substance of the conversation that passed on the occasion:—

"'Sir James.—Your Highness has been making a plot. This has been proved by evidences.

"'His Highness.—I have made no plot. You may refer inquiry of the matter to a committee.

"'Sir James.—I have seen all. There is no need of further inquiry, and I have no time for it What is the use of discussions? Your Highness should listen to what I say, and should sign a memorandum which I am going to propose.

"'His Highness.—If your Excellcy has no time, I will show all my papers and documents to Col Ovans. He will inquire how evidence has been procured. and will know how enmity has arisen. You should do justice. I will have nothing to say if there be any paper of mine connected with the plot.

"'Sir James.—We have got the letter of Moodhojee (Bhonslay) of Nagpoor on the subject.

"'His Highness.—Suppose some one has written a letter to Mr. Anderson without his knowledge. The inquiry respecting it should be made from the person who has written it. If Mr. Anderson be asked about it, what can he answer? In the same way I know nothing of this letter. For the sake of the friendship with the English Government I will plunge myself into a well, but I shall never confess of a thing of which I am not guilty.

"Sir James.—Your Highness has broken the treaty by retaing agents in Bombay.

"'His Highness.—I have not broken the treaty. Prove regularly and by documentary evidence that I have. I am ready to answer.

"'Sir James.—Your Highness has sent agents to Bombay.

"'His Highness.—Yes. I did so, to represent matters to the English Government. How has the treaty been broken by this.

"'Sir James.—You took this step independently of the president.

"'His Highness.—As the President would not listen to my representations. it was necessary to represent matters to the English Government. It has been usal to negotiate with the medium of the president, as Mr. Elphinstone's letters will show.

"'Sir James.—I would not admit the validity of Mr. Elphinstone's letters or of anything else, except the treaty.

"'His Highness.—It will be very difficult if you do not admit your own writings.

"'Sir James.—Your Highness should listen to what I say, or else you shall not retain your kingdom.

"'His Highness.—I have never coveted the kingdom; I care for friendship with the English Government only. I do not wish to retain my kingdom by confessing myself guilty without trial"

If you like, you may take charge of the kingdom. I will maintain myself by begging. If you confine me to prison, I will beg in company with your sentries. If such be your pleasure, I am now in your bungalow, and would not return back.

'Sir James.—Your Highness should not do so, but listen to what I propose; otherwise I shall be obliged to make some new arrangement.

''His Highness.—You may make any arrangement that you like. You propose that without a trial I should plead guilty of a thing which I have not done. To this I cannot agree.

''Sir James.—The people whom your Highness has sent to England are boys. They will not be noticed there. What can they do then? I have got full power to do what *I* think proper. Your Highness will then find yourself placed in a difficulty.

''His Highness.—I have done nothing wrong. What difficulty can I then have? You may do what you like.

''Sir James.—Your Highness should sign the memorandum which I am now going to send.

''Your Highness.—I will sign it if it be fit to be signed; if not, I will let you know.'

'This is nearly the substance of the conference which took place on the 23 of August. The memorandum which his Highness was desired to subscribe to on a promise of receiving a pardon for the alleged plot, consisted of the following articles:—

'1. That the resident's opinion should be followed in all matters.

'2. That Appa Saheb Maharaj should receive his allowance at any place where he may be allowed to live under the guarantee of the British Government, and that Appa Mahadie, Yelojee Moheetay, Eshwuntrow Foujdar, and Witul Saccaram Purusnees, should also receive their allowances under the British guarantee.

'3. That the Cutchees should live beyond the frontiers of the Kolapore territory.

'When the preceding yad was shown to his Highness, he once more repeated his requests of referring the matter to a committee for trial, observing that should the charge be substantiated, of course he would have nothing more to say, and in that case it could be right for the English Government either to pardon it at once or not. His Highness further remarked, that he cared too little about his kingdom to be induced to confess a thing of which he was never guilty. For these reasons his Highness postively refused to sign the paper on the 24th.

It would appear that between the 24th and the 30th, several interviews took place between the Rajah, Sir J. R. Carnac and Colonel Ovans, in all of which his Highness persisted in his refusal, and appears from the following to have conducted himself with tact and discretion. 'A Minute of Conference which took place in the Residency between the Governor and his Highness on the 24th of August 1839.

'1. On the Governor's asking his Highness whether certain people should have guarantee or not, his Highness replied that such rogues should not have guarantee, for the following reasons:—

'Eshwuntrow Foujdar reported falsely to the resident, Colonel Briggs, that his Highness's Carcoons had opened a fire upon the women of Nimbalkur family, which report afterwards appeared, on inquiry, to be false; yet a pension of 75 rupees a month was assigned him from Nimbalkur. Since, however, he has again formed a conspiracy, how can he have a guarantee?

'Abba Parusnees was dismissed by Captain Grant for misconduct, and he can have no guarantee. Sir James observing that he was his Highness's own favourite, his Highness said that he had entered into this conspiracy to regain the lost favour of the English Government; his Highness said that he would never consent to allow such people a guarantee or an allowance. The English Government might provide for them if it pleased. The Governor asked, if this man's conduct was so bad, why was he retained by your Highness? His Highness replied that he was not retained for such a purpose.

'2 Sir James said that the Chitnees had given bad advice to his Highness; in answer to which his Highness said that he never listened to any one's advice, unless it was proper. If not, he never cared for the opinion of his people. 'Since I do not listen to your own advice, though your Excellency has come from so great a distance, it cannot be that I would follow the counsel of those whose only trouble is coming from their houses, I did not take Bulwunt-row Chitnees' opinion, though he was on the spot when I concluded the treaty.' The Governor said, 'But the Chitnees advised your Highness respecting the vessel, and got Dr. Milne to interfere. Why did your Highness hire the vessel?' His Highness—'To send my people to England.' Sir James—'Why did they not go?—Why did they stay?' His Highness—'They remained because another vessel could not be procured.' On Sir James asking what his Highness was going to do with the ship, he said he would go in it to England if he found it necessary. On the Governor asking how much money his Highness had given to Dr. Milne, he said—'Let the man who says so be brought forward, and show that I gave any money. If it appear that I have given one pice, I will forfeit a lac of rupees; otherwise he should be blown up in the mouth of a cannon, or imprisoned.' As to what Sir James had said respecting Chitnees getting Dr. Milne to interfere, his Highness said that he had himself engaged him, and he begged to know why now, that the Chitnees are in confinement, the Doctor was prevented from carrying on negotiations. The Conkanst Brahmins are excited against the Chitnees on account of the Gramanya (caste dispute) which they had against him. The Governor asked Mr. Willoughby, in English, what was the meaning of 'Gramanya;' and the matter was explained by that gentleman.

'3. The Governor having asked whose advice his Highness followed, and what relations of his were in his favour, his Highness replied that his Excellency already knew whose advice he followed. As to the relations, there were many; Sir James then remarked Balla Saheb was in his Highness favor. His Highness said, Balla Saheb has grown up under my eye; what advice can I hear from him?' It was observed by Sir James that he was a public officer of his Highness, who said, 'Do you not know where he was when the treaty was concluded?' The Governor denied any knowledge of the circumstance.

"4. The Governor asked his Highness, 'what does your Highness say respecting the allowance of Appa Saheb? His Highness replied, that he would have the allowance settled on him by Captain Grant. What objection is there for it? The allowance will be paid to the resident, who may pay it to him. The Governor expressed a wish that his personal property might be given to him. His Highness assented, and to show that he never objected to it, he referred to Colonel Ovans, who bore testimony to the sincerity of his Highness's intentions on that point. The Governor then spoke to Mr. Anderson; saying probably, 'On what ground does Purudkur then assert to the contrary?'

"5. The Governor asking whether it was true that the men of the 23rd Regiment had come into his Highness's palace, his Highness said that all their story was false. The Governor observed, as they were servants of 30 years, how could they tell falsehoods? His Highness remarked, 'These persons, Moheetay and Mahadick, tell falsehoods, though they have been our servants for seven generations. Before them a service of 30 years is nothing. As to these sentries, they were our accusers in the conspiracy of Chuttoorsing, but appeared on trial to be liars. In the same way in the conspiracy respecting the personation of my brother Bhawoo Saheb, your sentries asserted what Captain Grant was satisfied on inquiry to be false. How can you, then, believe such men?'

"The Governor said, your Highness should listen to my proposal, otherwise you will lose your excellent kingdom.' His Highness said, 'Let it be so; I do not care about it. I would rather lose my life than sign this memorandum while Bajeerow and his people are in life. This is even worse than death; and it is your intention to kill me by remorse, without putting me to death. But I would not do so. Let my kingdom remain with the English Government; when your doubts have been removed, I shall have it back.' The Governor said, 'We do not as yet think of restoring the country we took from Bajeerow.' His Highness said, in answer, 'Bajeerow's dominions are extensive and rich, and as he is a Brahman and was timid, you wished to take it. No Governors came to advise him. In my case, however, my dominions are small; I am not afraid, and you do not wish to take my dominions. My kingdom was acquired by Sewajee Mahar jee; it was lost by Sèmbhajee; was again regained by Shahoo; was again lost in the time of my grandfather; and was at last acquired by myself. I give it away myself also. I do not covet dominions. They will not be lost to me if taken by the English Government, nor will the circumstance diminish my friendship for them. As the Governor has come for me by Dawk; I will come by Dawk whenever you want me.

"7. 'There is no opposition on my part. I will accompany the Governor, go to Calcutta or England, and will sleep by his couch also dining and worshipping separately for the sake of religion.'

"8. At the time of the departure of his Highness, the Governor again said, 'that as he was going to stay for a day or two, his Highness might consider the matter further.' His Highness replied that he had already expressed his views on the preceding day, and as he never consulted any one, what further consideration was there?

"9. Before leaving, gave rakdees and betlenut leaf to the Governor and his son, Mr. Anderson and Mr. Willoughby, Mr. Danvers, and Colonel Ovans.

"10. The Governor again proposed that his Highness should sign the memorandum, observing that it was nothing more than the treaty. 'If so,' replied his Highness, 'why do you so much insist on its being signed?' The Governor said, it was made because suspicions had arisen. His Highness said, that for the same reason, he had insisted for the last two days on an inquiry, but it did not take place.

"11. His Highness said, 'Suppose I sign this memorandum, which sets aside the treaty and all documents of Mr. Elphinstone, Sir J. Malcolm, and Lord Clare, your Excellency may go away, and if another governor comes, some knaves, seeing that their friends have not a guarantee, may set up another conspiracy, and he may be induced to believe it, thinking that it has been usual for us to enter into plots and deny the same. The new Governor then may demand another declaration like this, and this will go on without end. You may, therefore, at once do whatever you like. If I had violated the treaty, I would not have opposed your wishes. I will not disgrace myself with an expectation of deriving any profit.'

"MINUTES OF THE CONFERENCE ON TUESDAY, THE 27TH OF AUGUST 1839."

"A message having been sent by Colonel Ovans by a Bhaldar, expressing his wish to pay a visit to his Highness, a reply was sent, announcing his Highness's readiness to receive the visit The resident came at about 5 o'clock in the evening, and a conference ensued. The resident said, that as the Governor was going the next day, he desired to know whether his Highness would sign the memorandum or not. His Highness replied, that he had already expressed his views on the subject in the three preceding days. The resident asked whether that was to be considered as the final answer, and his Highness said 'Yes.' The resident said, that the papers which were given by his Highness to the Governor, and kept by him the preceding day, contained nothing concerning the memorandum. His Highness said, they did not refer to that subject, but were connected with another matter, as would be known by perusing them. He again asked whether he should report to the Government, that what he had said was the final answer. His Highness answered in the affirmative, and the resident having made a bow went away.

Sir Charles Forbes having read the documents, next dwelt upon the worthless character of the Rajah's brother, who had been appointed his successor, and said that the Rajah was a good and able man; his people loved him; his territory was prosperous; and he hoped to God that the Company's territory was equally so. The Rajah had expressed a desire to have the charge fully investigated. He wished to maintain friendship with Britain, but he had declared that he would sooner plunge himself into a well, than confess a thing which he was not guilty of, and in reply to a threat from Sir James Carnac, he said "You may take my kingdom from me, you may take my life, but you cannot deprive me of my honour?" The memorandum which the Rajah had been called upon to sign, but which he refused to do, showed he was sincere. As an independent prince, he had been called upon to sign a paper by which he would have bound himself to follow the British Resident's opinion in all matters; but it was hardly possible to conceive that such tyrany would be exercised upon an independent prince. The object was clear—it was to wrest the kingdom of the Raja from him. Sir Charles concluded by moving a resolution to the effect, that it be recommended to the Court of Directors and to the Board of Control, to withhold their sanction to the dethronement, of his Highness the Rajah of Sattara by the Bombay Government, until a full and fair investigation of the charges preferred against him shall have been made, according to his Highness's earnest and repeated request.

Mr. LEWIS, in seconding the motion, entered at considerable length, and with much ability, into an examination of the circumstances of the Rajah's conduct, and his treatment by the Government of Bombay, and contended that our Indian policy had seldom shown such acts of injustice as had been done to the Rajah. In a treaty made with him, the Jagheers were admitted to form part of his territory, but they were gradually withdrawn, and looked upon as British, and taken from him. Some of these he claimed, and succeeded in obtaining, and his communications by his agents at Bombay, were construed into so many treasonable attempts against the Government of India. If he had shewn any symptoms of discontent, it arose from the repeated refusals of his request to have justice done to him. Out of this was connected the conspiracy of which he was eventually the victim. The hon. and learned gentleman also contended that the evidence taken before the commissioners of inquiry was altog ther such as was not entitled to credit. In conclusion, he implored the Court not to give its sanction to a course which was so much calculated to injure the best interests of the Company in India.

General LODWICK was in favour of the motion. From his position, as the Company's Resident at the Court at Sattara he could bear his testimony to the great injustice done to the Rajah. Though the Resident, he had not been consulted as to the commission of inquiry. He had been named on it, and could not refuse to act, but he had protested against such an investigation, which he knew would ruin the Rajah in the opinion of his subjects; but the only answer he received was a reprimand.

General ROBERTSON contended that the treatment of the Rajah had been unjust to him, and injurious to the British character in India.

Mr. POYNDER supported the motion, after which the Court adjourned.

Captain COGAN commenced by reading numerous documents, showing, that during a long and intimate connexion with the Rajah of Satara, he had never swerved from his duty to the Bombay Government: though the Rajah himself had been treated with much harshness by the British authorities. Captain Cogan was about to mention the particulars of an interview with Sir John Hobhouse, when the Chairman, Sir R. Jenkins, interfered, and asked whether he had Sir John's permission to disclose what passed.

Sir CHARLES FORBES protested against that interference; and said, that if Captain Cogan could not state the result of the interview, he would do it.

Captain Cogan proceeded thus:—"I was told by the right hon. gentleman that I had joined a party with Sir Charles Forbes to bring this case before Parliament and embarrass the Government. That he would never allow the Rajah to sit on the gadee again. That he would support the Government of India, right or wrong, and put a stop to these turbaned gentlemen filling London with petitions. And asked me how I dared to give the opinion I did of the Rajah's innocence, in opposition to the Indian Government. That he had written to the Governor General to dismiss any man from the service who presumed to give an opinion opposed to Government. Much was said regarding the evil consequences to myself, with which I shall not trouble the Court; but I trust, after what I have here stated, that this Court will use its utmost to protect the natives of India. I further beg, Sir, to deny (what the right hon. gentleman stated) that I have joined any party against the Government of India, or any other Government. I have come here to endeavour to elicit truth, and obtain justice founded on inquiry. And trusting to the kind countenance of this Court, I hope this is but the first of many occasions that I shall appear in this house, whether as the paid or unpaid, yet as one of the humble advocates of the natives of India."

The Chairman said, that the Court was aware of the delicate nature of our connexion with India, and how important it was that the communications of its princes should be made only to the executive of the company. He would admit that the case of the Rajah of Sattara was a distressing one. That he would not affect to deny. But it was now before the executive of the company; and he would ask, why should that court assume that the directors would decide in any other way than as men of honour, bound by their oaths to do justice, and responsible to Parliament and the country? In justice to Sir J. Carnac, he would say, that his conduct with respect to the Rajah of Sattara had been fully approved by the Governor-General and Council, as well as by the Council of Bombay; and it was even thought that he had carried his exertions in favour of the Rajah further than he was called upon to do. The case of the Rajah was, he repeated, now under the executive of the Company, who would act in it as they were bound to do by their honour and their oaths. He would therefore propose an amendment—"That this Court deem it highly inexpedient, and therefore decline to interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara."

The Deputy-Chairman seconded the amendment.

Mr. D. Salomons, who approved neither proposition nor amendment, moved, "That the case of the Rajah of Sattara be recommended to the careful attention of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control, and that all the documents necessary to the inquiry be laid before the Court of Proprietors."

Sir C. Forbes said, he would willingly withdraw his motion if the Court would consent to adopt the amendment.

General Briggs spoke highly of the character of the Rajah.

Mr. Marriott, Mr. Fielder, Mr. Weeding, Mr. Tucker, Sir R. Campbell, and Mr. Twining, supported the Chairman's amendment.

Major Oliphant contended that no one had yet attempted to defend the course taken by the Government of India in this matter. The discussion of this question would, he was satisfied, be productive of much good.

Mr. Forbes would state, on his responsibility as a director, that, from the evidence which had been before him, he did not believe the Rajah had had a fair trial. On the contrary, he thought that he had been most severely dealt with. From official documents laid before him, and he felt no delicacy in stating the fact, as he was not bound to secrecy, he would state that the General Government of India had, two years ago, wished the Rajah to be deposed, but would have preferred to have let that matter rest on its own basis, and did not wish that the charge of conspiracy should be persevered in. The nature of the inquiry had been not to accuse the Rajah, so much as to cast suspicions on him, under which he could not have secured a fair trial. In conclusion, he begged to thank his gallant friend, Captain Cogan, for exposing to the world the conduct of the President of the Board of Control. If the Court of Proprietors would join the Directors, they would have a moral force in Cannon-row which even the hardihood of the President of the Board of Control would not be able to resist.

General Sir J. L. Lushington said, that no man ever went out with a stronger desire to assist the Rajah in every way he could than the Governor of Bombay. The gallant general read a letter from Sir J. Carnac, in which he stated, amongst other things, that the Rajah was ruined by his own agents and a boasted free press.

Mr. Astell thought the present discussion would do much harm instead of much good. In noticing the statement of Captain Cogan, he called it a breach of confidence that he should have disclosed what passed at an official interview.

Captain Cogan asked on what grounds the hon. director presumed to charge him with a breach of confidence?

Mr. Astell repeated the grounds.

Captain Cogan denied the charge.

Mr. Astell said, it was a matter of opinion, and each had his own on the question.

After a few short remarks from Sir H. Willock, Mr. Ravenshaw, Captain Shepherd, General Robertson, and Colonel Sykes, the Court went to a division on the Chairman's amendment, which was adopted by 56 to 46.

The other amendments were then put and negatived, and the Chairman's amendment becoming the original motion was put and agreed to.

EAST INDIA INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST DATES.

From Calcutta, 21st December.
" Madras, 24th ditto.
" Bombay, 1st January.
" China, 7th November.

That portion of the overland Mail *via* Marseilles, with letters to the above dates, reached London early on the 13th Feb.; letters and papers, *via* Falmouth, on the 25th.

The E. I. C. Steamer *Sesostris* sailed from Falmouth on the 16th Feb.

Sir S. F. Waittinghan sails for Madras early in the *Minerva*.

The case of the Rajah of Sattara was brought before a Special Court of Proprietors at the India House on the 12th Feb., when an interesting discussion took place, a full report of which will be found below.

The friends of William Jardine, Esq., late of Canton, will mark their esteem and regard for him on occasion of his return to his native land, by entertaining him at a public dinner at the London Tavern, on the 10th March. Captain J. Hine, H. C. S., chairman, and James Walkinshaw, Esq., Vice-Chairman.

Mr. G. Thompson, the secretary to the British India Society, has been lecturing with considerable success at Durham, Bradford, Darlington, and Leeds, where local committees have been formed for promoting the objects of the society.

Captain Driver, who undertook to redress the insult offered to the British flag at Port Louis, dined by special invitation with the Royal Naval club upon the anniversary of the battle of St. Domingo.

Her Majesty held a levee at St. James's, on the 19th Feb., at which the following presentations took place;—Mr. C. E. Trevelyan, the Hon. R. Forbes, on his return from India; Mr. J. E. Baker, ditto; Mr. C. E. Layard Ceylon, after 33 years' service in India; Lieut. Reginald, Brett, Bombay Artillery; Lieut. Rommett, Ceylon Regiment; Lieut. Col. W. T. Baker, E. I. C. S.; Col. Bechmere Russell, Bombay Horse Artillery.

BANK OF ASIA.—Mr. John Chapman, Mr. Buller East, M. P., Mr. Charles Brett, M. P., Mr. Aaron Asher Goldsmid, Mr. J. Montefire, Mr. J Cockburn, Mr. J. Hoare, Mr. C. E. Layard, Mr. Newnham, Mr. Brooking, Sir Frederick Hankey, Sir John Campbell, Mr. C. F. Millett, and Mr. Montgomery Martin, have had interviews with Mr. Labouchere at the Board of Trade, respecting a bank for the British possessions in the eastern hemisphere.

The company established for carrying on steam communication with India on the comprehensive plan is progressing most favorably. Among a few leading houses in London only, before any prospectuses had been published, 2100 shares have been subscribed, and specifications are to be immediately issued, inviting tenders for ships and machinery.

INDIGO.—Planters do not seem aware of the very serious loss occasioned on the sale of their indigo here, by its being packed in small chests. All the dock charges, landing charges, &c. &c., are made per chest, without reference to size; the trade allowance also of two pounds is drawn from each chest, making a heavy centage on three maunds. We would recommend our indigo friends to pack four or five maunds of indigo in every chest.

COOLIES.—The Hill Coolies in British Guiana appear by the last accounts to be in good health. It is said they are more reconciled to their situation and working cheerfully; that they seem desirous to be clad as negroes, and to be losing their repugnance to Christianity, but they generally express a firm determination to return to India at the expiration of their contracts of service.

The subject of the coolies is again to be brought before parliament. If the people here really wish to put a stop to the deportation of these labourers, the best argument they can urge is, that two or three shillings a day in a colony where everything is enormous in price, is a miserable offer to the native of India to enter upon a life of hard labour, cut off from his home and protectors for ever; it would be slavery in a form worse if possible, than before. Let us rather, by equalising duties and supplying capital, import sugar made by him in his own country, to the welfare of which we have heretofore been so inattentive.

PRICES CURRENT OF EAST INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE IN LONDON.

Postscript,—4th March.

COTTON.—Within the last few days there has been an increased demand here for East India Cotton, but prices remain the same. At Liverpool the sales on Monday were 3500 Bags, without change in price, of which 250 were Surats at 4d a 4¼d, principally at 4d per lb. and 300 Bengal, also at 4d per lb. Our advices from Liverpool received this morning, state that the market yesterday was dull.—TEA. There is less pressure to sell, and prices have recovered ½d a 1 per lb. from the lowest point.—RICE. 2100 Bags yesterday to public sale were bought in at 12s 6d for low white quality.—SUGAR remains very firm, and RUM has advanced ½d a 1d per Gallon.—In other articles there is no material alteration to notice.

OPIUM.

A number of philanthropic individuals having directed their attention to the contraband trade in Opium carried on between British India and China, an association has been formed for the purpose of endeavouring to suppress this traffic, under the conviction that it is discreditable to this country, prejudicial to its commercial interests, and injurious to the cause of Christianity, as well as productive of an enormous amount of vice and misery among the inhabitants of China.

A meeting was held on the 13th Feb., at which it was resolved—

1. That the introduction of Opium into China by British merchants, in violation of the laws of that empire, and its growth in British India for this avowed and express purpose, are discreditable to this country, and injurious to the character of Christianity, presenting one of the greatest barriers to its progress among a large proportion of the heathen nations of the East.

2. That, whilst on these grounds chiefly, the Opium traffic is to be deprecated, it is at the same time highly prejudicial in a commercial point of view; not only interfering with the legitimate trade between this country and China, but endangering its very existence,—a trade producing a large revenue to Great Britain, and furnishing a most important outlet for its manufactures.

3. That a society be now formed, for the discouragement of the growth of Opium within the British dominions for this objectionable purpose, and to prevent its illegal introduction into China.

By the foruth resolution a committee of influential persons was appointed for the purpose of carrying out the intention of the association, and measures have been taken to organise a prompt and general movement throughout the kingdom, in convening public meetings, petitioning the houses of Lords and Commons, and urging upon members of parliament, by correspondence and personal communication, the duty of supporting a motion for a committee, or a resolution embodying the objects and principles of the association, which will be brought forward by Lord Sandon and Sir G. Staunton. Mr. Jeffries, inventor of the inspirator and formerly of the Bengal Medical Establishment, is one of the most prominent members of this association.

CHINA.

Though her Majesty's Government have, neither in nor out of Parliament, made any statements of their intention, there is no doubt it has been determined upon by a warlike demonstration, and if need be by active measures, to bring to a speedy adjustment our differences with China. Orders have been sent to Admiral Elliot, directing him to take the command vacant by the death of Sir F. Maitland, and that of the armament which is to proceed against the Celestial Empire. He will be joined by all the corvettes on the Cape station, and the *Ellenheim* 72 *Blonde* 42, *Nimrod* 20, *Wanderer* 18, and the *Pylades* 18, which have sailed; and it is believed also by the *Pique* 42, *Inconstant* 36, and *Andromache* 36, which are said to be in orders for China.

It is also stated, that a military expedition consisting of 16,000 men—natives of the Indian army—will be embarked for China, the horses for the cavalry being to be procured at Hainan. That having laid the city of Canton under contribution, or destroyed it if necessary, and drawn thereby all the Chinese from the northward for the defence of their empire, these troops will suddenly embark; and, taking advantage of the southerly monsoon, dash on to the Gulf of Petecheelee, and landing the forces at Takoo, which is within 100 miles of Pekin, they will exact, what is termed, decency of behaviour in future from the Emperor himself.

There is great reason to believe, that it has been determined upon to establish a trading depot upon some part of the coast, and it is rumoured that for this purpose the island of Choo-Sam, situated in 30 N. and a short distance south of the Kevang-ho and Yang-toze-keang rivers, will be seized upon and fortified.

LATEST NEWS.

MARCH 4.—Mr. Sheriff Evans and the Hon Mr. Brand have started for Lewes. The former is said to be suffering from liver complaint, and his case is to be considered to-night in the House of Commons. The congratulatory address of the City of London, was yesterday presented to the Queen—the pageant was curtailed, neither of the sheriffs being present.—The King of Hanover is seriously indisposed.—During the week ending 27th Feb. 48,307 ounces silver bars were exported to Calcutta.—Madrid was tranquil on the 26th Feb.—Espartero opened a fire on Segura on the 23rd, and took possession of the town on the 27th Feb.

PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

HOUSE OF LORDS.—February 4th.

VOTE OF THANKS TO THE ARMY OF THE INDUS.

VISCOUNT MELBOURNE, in rising to move the vote of which he had given notice, did not regret the postponement of it to the present period, as it gave to Noble Lords the opportunity of reading the mass of papers which had been laid on the table with reference to the affairs of India, the expedition across the Indus to the kingdoms of Candahar and Caboo', the deposing of the rulers there, and the placing on their throne those who were considered to be the rightful monarchs, and who were most favorable to British interests. It was not his intention to allude to any abstract political subjects, in referenee to these transactions, but he would confine himself to the military conduct of the expedition by the Governor-General, the officers, and others under their command, as he considered that it would be unfair if he called for the sanction of the House to the political conduct of thn Government here or in India, or do more than move the thanks of the House to the Governor-General and the army for their military conduct in the expedition. Such had been the course adopted in 1804, when the thanks of Parliament were moved to the Marquis Wellesly for his exploits in India. At that time there were in both Houses opinions entertained unfavourable to the administration and conduct of the Marquis Wellesley. Those opinions had, however, long since passed away; every shadow upon his reputation had been removed, his name stood forth in proper relief, and his fame shone in unclouded lustre amongst the great men who had conducted the affairs of India as the greatest, and as that of one who in that country had done as great and beneficial services as ever had been rendered by a subject to a sovereign, or by a citizen to his country. In 1819, the same course had been pursued towards another great man, the Marquis of Hastings, for his eminent services in India, and Mr. Canning, in moving the thanks of the House of Commons to him, had confined himself to the military portion of the expedition, even whilst entering upon a defence of the reasons why a course of policy pursued towards Hindoostan had been adopted; for this there could be no reason now, when it was considered that the strength, the commercial prosperity, the character and dignity of this empire depended upon the maintenance of its influence in the East as well as the well being, good order, moral and religious improvement of the millions of inhabitants committed to its care. In pursuance, then, of the declaration he had made, he would confine himself to the military portion of the expedition, which would enable him to abridge the observations he should offer to their Lordships. It was not for him to speak of military matters or enter the details of marches and sieges, for he could not explain them; but considering the magnitude of the operations to which he referred, the number of corps to be assembled, the difficulty of transporting them, the untried and unknown nature of the country in which the operations were conducted, and considering the number of nations in the Peninsula upon which it was necessary at the same time to keep cautious eye—he would say, that considering all these matters it was impossible not to feel that the Governor General, in conducting them, deserved the thanks of the House. The House was aware of the manner in which the expedition had been conducted, the success which attended it, and the exploits which had been achieved in taking Gaznee. The despatches of Sir J. Keane sufficiently explained this, and he could not say any thing to enhance this testimony; he would, therefore, move the thanks of the House to Lord Auckland, the Governor-General, to Lieutenant-General Lord Keane, Major-General Cotton, and to the non-commissioned officers and privates engaged in the expedidition, and that the vote be transmitted to the Governor-General, and that he be requested to communicate the same to those included in it.

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON then rose and spoke to the following effect:—My Lords, considering the relation in which I have stood throughout the greatest part of my life towards those officers and a great part of those troops who are now being thought deserving of your Lordships' approbation, your Lordships will forgive me for the presumption of offering myself at this early period of discussion to claim for a few minutes your attention. My Lords, I cannot sufficiently express my approbation of the prudence, foresight, and discretion of the Noble Viscount, in offering the observations which he selected for the address which he has just made to your Lordships in proposing this motion. My Lords, it is perfectly true that this House has for some time had under its consideration a vast number of the papers which might be the means of giving a knowledge of the political arrangements which have occurred in India, which have rendered necessary this war, and which have been carried into effect by the expedition which has been so gloriously achieved. There may be, and it is thought that there is, throughout the country a great difference of opinion on those political arrangements. I agree entirely with the Noble Viscount, that it was not desirable to ask for our sanction to these political arrangements when the motion only was for a vote of thanks to those who have succeeded in carrying those arrangements into effect. When we are called upon to express our approbation of the manner in which the exploit was performed, it is not the time to give our opinion on the policy which rendered necessary the adoption of such measures. It is certainly fit that the House should consider that policy on a different occasion; but let us all now refrain either from opposing or agreeing to that policy, and let us consent to nothing but what is necessary for the occasion. My Lords, I have the greatest pleasure in bearing my testimony to theexcellence of the military measures, and of the manner in which those measures were carried into effect by the officers and the privates. It would be presumptuous in me to say more than what I have happened to have known by accident of the arrangements made preparatory to the campaign now under your Lordships' consideration. In respect to the military service, I will not say more than has been already stated by the Governor-General. I am well acquainted with the officers who directed and performed the exploit of the taking of Ghuznee, and I will assert that there are no men in the service who deserve a higher degree of the approbation of their Sovereign, and who are more entitled to the gratitude of Parliament and the country, and that there has been no occasion since I have been in connection with such service where any exploit has been performed in a manner better calculated to gain the approbation of Parliament. I shall have the greatest pleasure to give my voice in approbation of the motion of the Noble Viscount.

Lord Hill said, that he would not allow this opportunity to pass without expressing his great satisfaction at finding that his gallant friend Lord Keane, and the troops under his command, had acted in such a manner as to call forth this mark of approbation from their Lordships—an honour which he knew would be duly appreciated by every individual of the army.

The motion was then put from the Woolsack and carried.

Feb. 20.—Lord Ellenborough moved to refer the petition of the East India Company to a select committee, and for certain returns relative to the trade between this country and India.

Lord Melbourne in reply to an enquiry stated that no arrangement had been made with the East India Company, respecting the proportion of the expence to be borne in the intended expedition to China, and that the Board of Controul hoped that no part of the expence would fall upon the East India Company.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.—February 4th.

Sir J. Hobhouse said, he rose to move that a vote of thanks be given to the Governor-General of India and to the officers and men of the army of the Indus, for the military operations which had recently taken place to the westward of the Indus. He would mention that Her Majesty, on receiving the news of the fall of Ghuznee, and of the triumphant entry of the British army into Cabul, gave him orders to convey to the Governor-General of India her most gracious approbation of his conduct, as well as similar orders with respect to Lord Keane and the officers and soldiers under his command. It was very gratifying to know that those who were then appointed to judge and appreciate their services, the Court of Directors and the proprietors of the East India Company, had tendered their thanks to the Governor-General, to Lord Keane, and to the troops under his command. After briefly stating the progress of the operations of the Army in India, Sir John stated that the effects which had been and would be produced in Europe, and more particularly in India, by the progress and result of this expedition, were such as those only who had paid particular attention to Indian affairs could duly appreciate. In Europe the effect would be most important to our interests, as a power possessing such vast extent of Indian territory. But in India itself the campaign would have the most salutary influence on the stability of our power. It would at once, and he hoped he might say for ever, put an end to the intrigues against our interest by the Peishwa, and remove any grounds of uneasiness that might have arisen from the conduct of the restless Sovereign of Ava, and would destroy, or render utterly harmless, the union hostile to our interests, of which some indications had been given by the Ameers of Scinde. In a word, the success of the expedition had been as signal as its consequences would be effective. After a few further observations the Right Hon. Gentleman concluded by moving the following resolutions:—"That the thanks of this House be given the Right Hon. George Earl of Auckland, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Order of the Bath, Governor-General of the Britishs possessions in the East Indies, for the judgment and ability with which the resources of the British empire in India have been recently applied, under his direction, in military operations to the westward of the Indus." "That the thanks of this House be given to Lieutenant-General Lord Keane, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, for his meritorious conduct in the command of the forces employed to the westward of the Indus; and more particularly for the energy and promptitude with which he planned and directed the assault of the city and fortress of Ghuznee, the success of which brilliant achievement highly contributed to the honor of the British army, and to the rapid accomplishment of the enterprise in which they were engaged." "That the thanks of this House be given to Major-General Sir W. Cotton, Knight Grand Cross of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Major-General Sir T. Wiltshire, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Major-General Sir J. Thackwell, Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Major-General E. H. Simpson; Major-General W. Nott; and to the several officers of the army, both European and native, for their good conduct and gallant exertions during the late operations to the westward of the Indus." "That this House doth highly approve and acknowledge the discipline and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, during a long and painful march through a hostile country; and doth also highly approve and acknowledge their undaunted courage at the assault and capture of Ghuznee." "That this resolution be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps." "That the said resolutions be transmitted by the Speaker to the Governor-General of India; and that his Lordship be requested to communicate the same to the several officers referred to therein." On the resolutions being read from the chair.

Sir R. PEEL said that the Right Hon. Gentleman had relieved him from the necessity of stating his opinion as to the general policy of the late measures of the Government of India by abstaining from entering upon it himself; but when he stated that there was one division of the troops of 8,000 men, had 10,000 camels, and that for all the troops there were 27,000 camels to carry the baggages, and not less than 30,000 camp-followers—when he saw this vastly expensive, he must consider the financial condition of India and its capability of bearing such an outlay, before he offers an opinion on it. The Right Hon. Gentleman would give him credit for sincerity when he said that he should like to see the bill of these expenses before he offered any opinion as to the policy of incurring them. From the terms of the notice given by the Right Hon. Gentleman he did not expect that he meant to include theGovernorgeneral of India in thanks to military officers; and, in assenting to the vote, he must limit his thanks to the share which the Governor-General might be said to have had in the military operations. Indeed, he had some doubts of the propriety of including civilians in votes of thanks to military men for military operations. It was true that this course had been adopted by the House of Commons in the cause of the vote of thanks to Lord Wellesley. But there was this distinction beween, the case of Lord Wellesley and Lord Auckland that the former might be considered as a military officers as he had held the commission of Captain-General, and had actually put himself at the head of the army and wore military uniform.

Sir J. HOBHOUSE—That was not in 1799; it was in the subsequent war.

Sir R PEEL—Well, when the thanks of the House were proposed to Lord Wellesley, for his share in military operations, Mr. Fox objected to it, and went so far as to say that if the vote passed Lord Wellesley would laugh at them for including him amongst military men. He (Sir R. Peel) would not dispute the vote of thanks for the care he had taken in providing the army, and in promoting the objects of the expedition; but then he had a very high authority for thinking that, as a civilian he ought not to have been included in thanks for military operations. There was then the case of Lord Amherst, whose name had been omitted from the list of military officers who had distinguished themselves in the Burmese war, and to whom the thanks of both Houses were voted. Some of the friends of the Noble Lord (Amherst), who thought he ought to be included, pressed the matter on the attention of the Earl of Harrowby, who admitted that the results of the war were attributable, not alone to the valour of our troops, but also to the great judgment and foresight of the Governor-General, and yet his name was not included in the thanks for military operations. He would not take up the time of the House further at present, but would reserve himself for the proper occasion to express his opinion, as to the policy of the Government of India in the expedition; but for the vote of thanks to our troops for their military skill and valour, he did not recollect any instance in which a vote of thanks was more deserved.

Mr. Macaulay could not but regret that the Right Hon. Baronet had made any difference as to the vote before the House, or that he should have desired to omit any of the proposed names from the vote of thanks. As to the cases cited, where thanks had been voted to Governors General being civilian let him add, in addition to that of Lord Wellesley, the name of Lord Minto, who had received the thanks of the Houses of Parliament after the taking of Java; and so were the thanks of Parliament voted to Lord Wellesley before he had got the commission of Captain Greenock. The people whom we governed in India had an estimate of our power, some much above and some far below the reality. They saw our power there They saw us come, and they saw us go, but, they knew little of where we came from. They might say, as Hyder Ally, our most able opponent in India, had said, "I know the power of England which I see, but there is a power of England which I do not see, and of which I stand most in awe." The people of India know little or nothing of our European policy. They are as ignorant of European politics as we were one of those of India, of which our chief information was from the vague and contradictory accounts of travellers. By some portion of the population of India the power of this country was prodigiously overrated, while by another part of the inhabitants of that vast territory it was as much underrated. During his residence in India frequent opportunities were presented to him of seeing evidences of the restless and unquiet feeling which prevailed, not only amongst the subjects of neighbouring states, but amongst the people under the dominion of our subsidiary allies. In every quarter in Nepaul, in Ava, change was contemplated with confident expectation by many, and by some anticipated with earnest hope. Military stores were collected, defences were raised, resources and treasures were husbanded, and in every direction a feeling was excited which must have terminated in the greatest calamities, were it not for the results which attended the wise Government of Lord Auckland and the brilliant achievements of the army under Lord Keane. He fully believed, that had it not been for the triumphant consequences of the late campaign—accomplished as its triumphs were with a rapidity of which no previous example could be found—he believed that had it not been for the valour, skill and foresight of the officers, and for the unequalled bravery of the troops under their command, the security of our Indian possessions would have been very seriously impaired. After a few observations by Sir R. Jenkins, Sir H. Harding, Sir H. Vivian, the different resolutions were agreed to, *nem., dis.*

Marian; or, a Young Maid's Fortunes. By Mrs. S. C. Hall, Authoress of "Lights and Shadows of Irish Life," &c. 3 vols. Henry Colburn. London, 1840.

ASCENDING from her short, but most faithful and touching stories of Irish life, to the graver and more responsible novel in three volumes, Mrs. HALL displays increased power as she advances, justifying still further reliance upon talents to which we are already indebted for so many graceful and moral fictions.

It rarely occurs that a writer who has eminently succeeded in brief tales, the principal merit of which consists in seizing and hitting off with rapidity effective incidents and striking characteristics, is also found to attain equal success in larger works of invention, where the action requires to be elaborated, where numerous details are essential to the maintenance of the interest, and where the individuals concerned in the plot must be at once more numerous, more varied, and more carefully and fully developed. In such a work we are not satisfied with having a family group dismissed in an epigram; a dinner party despatched in a racy sentence; or a man's temperament struck out, like a repartee, in a flash of wit. We must have every character drawn at full length—we must note the vulgar and noisy world item by item—we must see and hear every thing that concerns the progress of the story—instead of taking the attributes of nature of the conventions of society for granted, on the word of the author, we must witness the workings of both, and judge for ourselves. In the accomplishment of this difficult undertaking, Mrs. HALL exhibits a bolder grasp of her materials, and a more complete command of the elements of passion as she becomes more accustomed to the magnitude of her task. *Uncle Horace* was an improvement on the *Bucaneers*, and *Marian*, is better than either.

It is absolutely necessary in giving the outlines of a story that has a dash of mystery in it, to anticipate in the first line the secret with the novelist conceals for her last chapter, or we should never

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be able to disentangle the plot in the limited space to the army, whose husband dies just as she gives birth to a daughter is tempted to make what is called an exchange at nurse, for the sake of the title and fortune, which was strictly entailed on heirs male, and would have passed from her hands if she had not adopted the stratagem of substituting a boy for a girl. The "exchange" is not very clearly made out—as *Marian*, her daughter, is left on the area steps of a house in Sloane-street, and she by who is taken by *Mrs. Peronett* in her place is not very satisfactorily accounted for. The fortunes of the foundling form the subject of the novel. An old Irish woman in the service of the vulgar and shewy *Mrs. Cavendish Jones*, discovers the infant, and by a good natured stratagem prevails on her vain and capricious mistress to adopt it. The attachment of the old Irish nurse—which runs through the whole, and shows itself with the greatest effect during the misfortunes that subsequently befall poor *Marian*—is beautifully delineated; her character is true and affecting, and her mingled wit and cunning, her ever-ready sympathy, and her buoyant hope under the most depressing circumstances, are faithful traits of her class and her country. As *Marian* grows up into girlhood she is placed out at school—one of those cheap and ruinous establishments, where girls are oppressed and half-starved, where the affections are utterly neglected, and the evil passions alone are cultivated. *Mrs. Jones* becomes fickle in her fancy about *Marian*, and upon the death of her husband, being intent upon getting another as soon as she can, she requires the harsh and yellow-blooded schoolmistress to take the orphan at reduced terms, although it afterwards appears that she is all the time receiving payment secretly for her maintenance. The sufferings of *Marian* at school are no less painful than instructive, and Mrs. Hall has conferred a practical good upon the public in her exposure of the indoor practices of those nefarious institutions called "young ladie's establishments," which exceed in the immoral and destructive results to which they lead, even the fraudulent system delineated by Mr. Dickens in his picture of "Do-the-boys hall" in Yorkshire. *Marian* is permitted at last to come home during a part of the holidays, at a time when *Mrs. Jones* is about to be married to a blustering gilt-chain fellow called *Trufit*, who, by the sheer force of impudence, out-jokes a levee of voracious suitors. *Mr. Trufit* interferes on behalf of *Marian*, and she is allowed to remain at home. Then comes the grand wedding breakfast, champaign and uproar, and the bride departs, leaving *Marian* in charge of the household. The old Irish nurse, who had been some time before dismissed from the house, contrives to have an interview with *Marian*, who reveals to her the treatment she endures from the tyrannical *Mrs. Trufit*, and her resolution to leave her at the first opportunity, and endeavour to earn her own independence. An opportunity arrives sooner than she anticipates. *Trufit*, who has of course married merely for money, and who is subsequently discovered to have another wife living, acts with the utmost brutality to the unfortunate woman who has placed her fortune at his disposal, brings home his roystering companions late at night to conclude their riotous revelry over the spoils of his cellar, and finally exposes *Marian* to the violent temper of her patroness on account of an accidental attention shown to her by one of his friends, who turns out in the end to be the changeling who had been adopted in her place by *Mrs. Peronett*. Stung by ill-usage, she flies from the house, and takes refuge with her poor kindly hearted nurse, who, amongst other generous and self-sacrificing efforts to support her, goes out into the highways and begs alms. But sunshine at length breaks over these melancholy events. A lady of title, who had formerly been interested on behalf of the foundling, hears of her distress, and takes her home. This lady happens to be connected with old *General Peronett*, the grandfather of *Marian*, and so the relationship is discovered, and after much unravelling of the intricate threads, she is fairly acknowledged, and finally married to the rightful heir of the great estate, so that, after all, she comes in for the fortune which she was so near losing by her sex, and the good nurse's consolatory proverb is agreeably borne out, that *there is never a cloud without a silver lining*.

This rapid sketch of the novel suggests nothing more than the current of the story; but its charm consists less in the plot, which is not, perhaps, very striking, than in the treatment of the incidents, the skilfulness with which the characters are depicted, and the freshness and natural truth of the dialogue. The old General, for example, and his filligree villa at Twickenham—the vain-glorious blue, *Lady Bab*, who hardly wants the authorship of the "Wild Indian girl," to assist us in identifying her—the vulgar and selfish *Mrs. Jones*—the burly, agreeable, flattering, and thriving *Dr. Darling*—*Marian* herself, proud, and sensitive and generous—and, above all, the honest, humorous, and devoted Irish woman, are portraits to the life, easily recognised, and not to be forgotten. There are a variety of separate scenes of considerable merit—such as the interior of *Mrs. Macane's* humble lodgings—the night-hut in *Mrs. Trufit's* house—the examination at Queen-square Police-office—the christening party—and the wedding. The interest never flags, and although it is not difficult to predicate how it will issue, we are carried on with unabated curiosity to the close.—*Atlas*.

Indian Intelligence.

CALCUTTA.

THE LATE REV. W. H. PEARCE.

During the past week, the Missionary cause in India has been deprived of one of its most efficient labourers, by the sudden removal of Mr. Pearce. He was the son of the late Reverend Samuel Pearce, of Birmingham, who stood forward with a warm-hearted zeal to support the Missionary enterprize at its commencement, when the lukewarmness of religious friends rendered its continuance doubtful. Mr. W. H. Pearce was trained to the art of printing in one of its best schools, under Mr. Collingwood, Printer to the University of Oxford, and came out to Serampore, in the year, 1817, as an assistant to the late Mr. Ward, the bosom friend of his father. The next year he removed to Calcutta, where he soon after established the Baptist Mission Press, which rapidly acquired a just celebrity, by the elegance and the punctuality of its work. Mr. Pearce's eminence as a Printer, however, was among the least of his excellencies. He entered, with hereditary zeal, on the great field of Missionary labour, and devoted a large portion of his time to the instruction of the Natives in Christian truth, and to the superintendence of a church of Native converts. His constitution, by nature feeble, was severely tried by these numerous avocations, and he was seldom permitted to enjoy uninterrupted health for any considerable period. He was at length constrained to seek a renovation of strength by a voyage to his native land, and returned at the close of last year, after an absence of nearly three years, improved, though not completely restored in health. He entered anew on his labours with his wonted zeal, but was warned, by repeated attacks, of the feebleness of his constitution. On Monday last, the 16th instant, he was attacked with Cholera, after an evening drive. The disease fell upon an exhausted frame, which had no power of reaction, and he sunk into the grave under its fatal grasp, after a short illness of less than twenty-four hours.

It cannot be unknown, that between Mr. Pearce and those who conduct this journal, and their deceased Missionary colleagues, the widest difference of opinion existed regarding the fitness of the modern machinery of Societies for the evangelization of the Heathen, more especially under their present unreformed constitution. That this difference was on various occasions extended, from opinions to the persons of those who held them, it would be idle to disguise, however deeply it may be lamented. In these circumstances, while the conflict of opinions, in which public interests are involved, may, without impropriety, be bequeathed to others, Christian feeling demands that whatever personal difference it may have engendered, should be at once consigned to the tomb. In the present instance, we have happily no other duty to perform, than to inter them; for the progress of time and events had brought about changes, which, under the influence of Christian feelings, had mutually extinguished any unpleasant feeling which the contest might have created, long before Mr. Pearce's death. Speaking, then, of our deceased brother in the language of historic truth and sincerity, we would say, that of all the Missionaries sent out by the Society, he appeared to us to approach the nearest to the three illustrious men who planted Christian Missions in these regions, in his power of creating, combining and sustaining a system, the influence of which should affect the future destiny of society; though, in our humble judgement, he wanted their comprehensiveness of views. He had a peculiar tact in managing men and in bending their diverse inclinations to a subserviency to his own views. Having once set an object before his own mind, he pursued it with a perseverance and unity of purpose from which nothing could turn him aside. His temper, naturally good, was improved by the pursuits of life, and by the influence of holy principles, into a calmness, which no opposition could ruffle; and hence in the ardour of his pursuit, he seldom wasted a thought on the buffetings, which ordinary men would have deemed insults, and have paused to notice. In the management of business, he was correct, punctual and indefatigable. Nothing lagged in his hands. His time was not like that of too many men, perpetually encumbered with arrears of business, but by an admirable system of economy was always free for the prosecution of future arrangements. There was a completeness both in his thoughts and actions, which it was impossible not to envy. At the same time he had a natural clearness of perception, which enabled him to take the accurate bearings of any question, and to come at once to the pith and marrow of the business. As a friend, he was firm in his attachments, and sound and judicious in advice. He possessed a rich fund of that rare virtue of common sense, which never failed to give a peculiar value to his counsel, whether in secular or spiritual matters. His attachment to the Baptist Missionary Society became, indeed, one of the most powerful principles of action by which his life was governed; and to the promotion of its interests he devoted himself with a zeal and earnestness for which the Society will, with difficulty, find a substitute. His zeal in the cause of Mission was ardent and unabated; and the spread of divine truth was the first business of his life. The last and crowning act of his career eminently marked the ardour of that zeal. On his arrival in England, he boldly demanded ten additional Missionary labourers for this country, and through his own energy of purpose and action, succeeded in obtaining them. In the management, to whom much of the leaven of Hindooism still clings, his conduct presented an eminent union of Christian fidelity and discretion. With a firm attachment to denominational peculiarities, he had little sectarian bigotry. His views were not confined to the spread of Christian truth, he accounted this duty as the noblest which could be confided to man, but he gave a large portion of his time and attention to the diffusion of general knowledge; and to him was the School Book Society mainly indebted for the commanding position it was enabled to attain, and which has been obscured only through the extension of education, to a degree which it is not prepared to supply. His loss would at any time have been severely felt by his friends and by the cause of Christian benevolence; but at the present moment, when the Baptist Mission in India has been more than doubled by the junction of the Serampore Mission, and the arrival of many additional labourers in India, the loss of one possessed of such qualifications and experience, must be felt with peculiar severity.—*Friend of India, March* 26.

DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE PAY OF A CIVIL AND MILITARY RESIDENT.

To the Editors of the Friend of India.

Sirs,—The liberality evinced towards Civilians, when compared with their Military brethren, in the Regulations lately published about Leave of Absence or Sick Certificate, is so remarkable, that I am surprized it has not been noticed by you.

In the case of a Civilian, whose salary exceeds 2,000 Rs. a month, it is ordered that during the first year of his absence, he shall lose one sixth of his salary, and during the second year, one-fourth; and in the case of Military men holding civil situations,—and under this head Political Offices are included,—it is ordered that, during the whole period of absence, they shall receive the military pay and allowances of their rank, "and likewise one-half of the difference between such allowances and the civil pay of the offices to which they stand appointed."

The effect of these orders on Political Residents, for instance, one being a Civilian, the other a Military man, is as follows.

The maximum sum on which the allowances of an absent first class Resident are to be calculated, is declared to be 52,000 Rs. a year. Some of these residencies are held by Lieut.-Colonels, some by Civilians.

The military pay and allowances of a Lieut.-Colonel, in round numbers, amount to 800 Rupees a month—9,600 a year. A Lieut.-Colonel, and first class Political Resident will receive during his absence on sick certificate, in addition to the 9,600 Rupees a year, half the difference between it and 52,000 Rupees a year,—that is half of 42,400 Rupees, making his total receipts 30,800 Rupees for the first year.

A Civilian holding precisely a similar office would draw for the same period, if on sick certificate, 52,000 Rupees, minus one-sixth; making his receipts during the first year of absence, 43 334 Rupees. or 12,534 Rupees more than the Lieut. Colonel. During the *second* year, the Civilian is to lose *one-fourth* of his salary—but the balance left to him is 39,000 Rupees, being 8,200 more than is allowed to his military friend, even during his *first* year of absence.

Thus the Civilian Resident draws, during the two years of sick leave, 20,734 Rupees more than the Military Resident—though both are holding the same offices exactly—both were in receipt of the same amount of salary before proceeding on leave, and both will return to the enjoyment of the same amount of allowances, when their leave shall have expired.

Why should such a distinction have been made? On what grounds can its justice be shewn? A Military Resident does not now, as he did formerly, receive military allowances, in addition to a civil salary. His allowance is a fixed consolidated one. Why not, then, when he is forced from his Residency by sickness, apply to him the same Regulation that is applied to a Civilian, who is forced away from an office to the same denomination, rank and allowances, instead of dragging in the Regulations, which are applicable to Officers who may be holding military staff situations, apparently for no other purpose than to find a mode of cutting the Military Political Resident lower than the Civil Political Resident?

When, at leisure, I hope you will call attention to the partial working of the Regulations in question.

Yours with respect,
A Subscriber.

[*Friend of India, March* 26.

THE PRESS UNDER THE CENSORSHIP.

(*From the Friend of India, March* 26.)

We, although it is now a good many years ago, have ourselves had something to do in the editorial line; and in professional language, were for some time on, 'the *Oriental Star*;' when we had full opportunities of seeing, aye and of feeling too, the effects of the freaks and vagaries of the secretorial censorship. Thinking that at some future period they might be worth the reading, we laid carefully by a good many of the proof slips which the vengeful secretary had drawn his pen through, condemning thereby, to eternal oblivion some of what we imagined were our finest and wittiest effusions. When the *Courier's* sketches awakened our recollection of those days gone by, we eagerly commenced a search for these, what we thought would be now, precious relics, and hugged ourselves on being able to amuse the readers of "the *Examiner*," by exhibiting what, in the good old days of conservatism, an Editor should *not* say, and what really was the length of his tether; but, guess our grief and chagrin when, on searching, we found that this precious treasure, for all purpose of usefulness, was entirely annihilated, leaving nothing but the mere *debris* for us to mourn over; the paper (Bengalee trash) being entirely *eaten*, and reduced to dust.

Our recollection, however, furnishes with one anecdote perhaps worth noticing. In the middle of the day, a dreadful fire took place at Mr. Laprimadye's cotton screwing premises in Clive Street, adjoining and almost communicating with the spirit and wine godowns of Watson and Co., occupied now, we believe, by Messrs. Smith, Mackie and Co.; a company of European soldiers arrived from the Fort to protect the great quantity of goods which were dragged from the adjoining houses, to be out of the way of the devouring element. The chief effort, however, was to save the extensive stock of wines and spirits belonging to Watson and Co; but, instead of the soldiers lending a hand in this salvatory work, they commenced breaking up casks, and pouring down their throats streams of various liquors, like so many rushing cascades! The day was very hot, even without the addition of a local conflagration; and the officers who came with the company of soldiers had all taken shelter, and were probably regaling themselves, at ditto, while their men were thus employed in the work of destruction and plunder. One of the soldiers had found his way to the bed room of one of the partners, where he found, on a table, a quart of strong purgative medicine, which, little suspecting its properties, he was seen put to his head, and finished off at one draught! and when the rest of his comrades had retired, or were rather carried away from the scene of desolation, this poor wretch was found behind in a state which decency forbids describing.

This happened on a Saturday, on the eve of which our paper had to go to press; when, having been present at the scene of action, we, of course, detailed to our readers, and no doubt, in the best way we could, what had taken place on the occasion. The proof of the editorial matter was, as usual, sent to the secretary in the afternoon; but he being engaged out at a party, did not return it until past midnight; and when it came, lo! he had mercilessly scored out every line we had written, with the single exception of the preamble, leaving behind only the important information, that 'an extensive fire had yesterday taken place in Clive-Street.'

At such a late hour the printer had no other means of closing up the sad hiatus, but by filling up a column or two with blazing stars. This, however, was by far the deepest offence of all, and he, next day, received such a wigging from the enraged Secretary, as made him, all his life after, terrified even to cast his eye up to the starry heavens. For, in these days, be it known the Censor, not only eradicated, what his humour or fancy dictated, but the deadliest sin, of all was to let it be known that he ever even suggested a single object on!—*Weekly Examiner*.

EDUCATION.

(*From the Friend of India, March* 26.)

The subject of Education is one which is at all times open to discussion; but it is a query whether the most energetic language, backed with the soundest arguments, have any weight with those who wield the sceptre of enlightenment in India. So little enterprize, so little interest mixes up with the transactions of the societies for the diffusion of practical knowledge in British India, that we are getting weary of goading on these *sois-disans* "friends of India," to strike out something useful and new—to take into consideration the diversified wants of an immense and densely populated country split into as many ramifications of sect, creed and prejudice, as there are stars in heaven, or shells on the sea shore, *with reference* to those diversifications and the consequent variety of plans required to meet the exigencies of all. The advocacy of any peculiar, (peculiar because new) doctrine, touching upon the mode of education, as adapted to different localities, only call forth a sneer at the expense of our disinterestedness—and a hint at improvement, however reasonably supported, brings down on our innocent heads the charge of personality or ill-concealed pique. Oh, for the tongue of a George Thomson, to inveigh against the abuses, the utterly farcical uselessness of educational establishments, as they are conducted in some parts of this country. Would that a late Deputy Secretary, now in Europe, could return among us, to stir up the dormant energies of our chief educationists,—to work out by dint of plodding perseverance and by the application of the "agitation" principle a radical and wholesome reform. His departure from this country, after the continual turmoil his restless spirit kept up among our moral regenerationists has plunged us into as apathetic a state of inertness, as we were before active and vigilant. There was some talk awhile since of appointing "real" professors from home to superintend the management of the larger establishments under the charge of the Calcutta Committee of Public Instruction. Whether this piece of good news was a "feeler" on the part of the writer, or whether the subject had been pressed upon the General Committee by the urgency of the case, we wish we were prepared to say. A very short time would qualify men of such talent, however, for the duties of Principal and Lecturer in Native Schools—and even, were *their* non-acquaintance with the languages brought forward as an objection in the way of their appointment, their other accomplishments, pending their perfecting themselves in the dialects of the country, would more than justify their election and confirmation in lieu of the half-and-half professors of our times. How many, we ask, of the tutors employed at our Indian Universities, would stand a comparison with half a dozen ushers taken out at random from as many provincial schools in England, either in solid acquirements or in the "knack" of teaching? We pause for a reply—though were a candid answer given to our simple question by any individual at all acquainted with the fact, we need not pause a minute—it is on the tip of our respondent's tongue. But *who* cares for these things? Can we not let matters alone? What is our business with a Society of Committee, who have nought to do with us? Thus argue one-half of the world and the other half lay their hands in their pockets and thanks their stars that our speculations do not concern them. Let the present system continue a few years longer, and we doubt whether the College and Schools of the Mofussil will secure the attendance of any pupils at all. The Natives sacrifice much by sending their children to learn English. The time occupied in their tuition, would, if spent in the study of their mother tongues, have qualified many for the business of life. The early age at which Native children are initiated into the mysteries of house keeping and mercantile affairs, proves that capacity is not wanting to make them adepts in the art of reading and writing their own language. What is then the reason of their backwardness in the apprehension of English? Let our friends, their teachers, answer—We candidly confess, on our own part, that the grand blunder we attribute to the operations of the General Committee is the having but one plan of education throughout their various establishments—We mean one system, to which the pupils must adapt themselves, without reference to locality or caste, and not the system to *them*. This arbitrary mode of procedure reminds us of the notable plan pursued by the Attican robber, Procrates, who measured his captives by his bed—if too long, he cut them shorter, and, if too short, he stretched their limbs to the required length, without a single thought about dying under his refined system of torture.—*Ayra Ukhbar, March* 14.

H. M.'S 31ST REGT.

A letter from Benares mentions the death of Brevet Major Ogilvie of H. M.'s 31st Regt., after five days illness.—*Englishman, March* 30.

Letters from Ghazeepore mention that much sickness prevailed in H. M.'s 31st Regt. The Quarter Masters' Serjeants and several men had died, after a very few hours illness of spasmodic blue cholera. The hospital contains twice as many patients as it did this time last year, and to add to the mischief, the Apothecary had been removed to answer the calls of the service elsewhere, leaving merely a Hospital Apprentice to take his place.—*Ibid.*

A letter from on board the ship *Edmonston* dated Kedgeree 27th March, gives us the following account of the progress of the Cameronians down the river:—

'We made a capital run yesterday, and came to, off Mud Point, the *Ernaad* with us, the little *Defiance* with the grenadiers on board about 10 miles ahead; the *Rahomany* with the Head-Quarters, who I have no doubt can look after themselves, a little way in the rear. Our skipper appears a good fellow, very obliging and appears desirous of making us as comfortable as we could wish. The pilot says that it is more than probable we should be at sea to-night; so let it be say I.'—*Ibid.*

H. M.'s 49th Regt of Foot reached Calcutta yesterday.—*English an March* 27.

Mr. Rushton has just published another of his series of useful and practical little military reprints called the 'Officer's Manual,' which consists of military maxims (principally Napoleon's) and apt commentaries thereon. As soon as we get a little clear of the hourly expected mail, we shall more particularly bring forward this commendable work to the notice of our readers.—*Ibid.*

Bombay.—*Printed and Published for the* Proprietors *at the* Gazette Office, *by* Nowrojee Hormuzjee, *No.* 1, *Nisbet Lane, Fort, where all communications, addressed to the* Editor, *will be received.*